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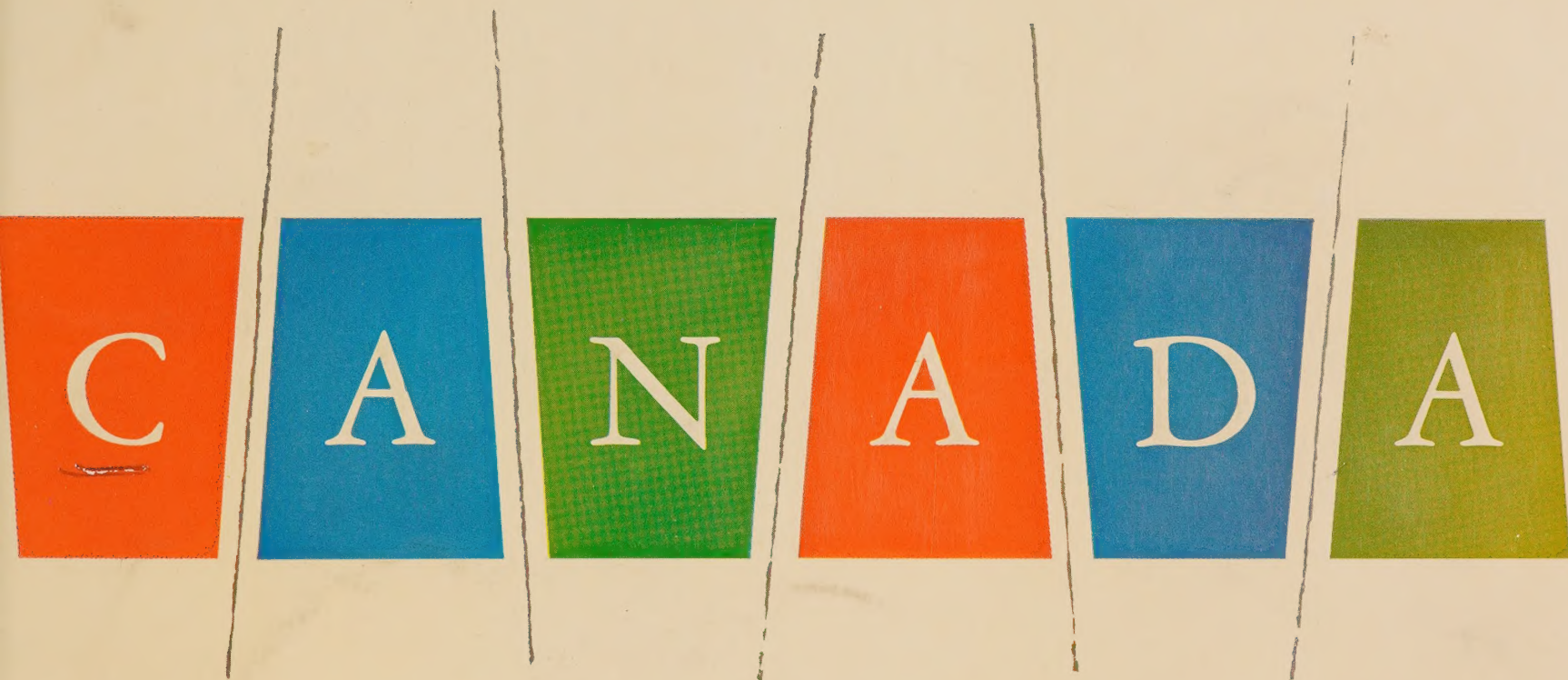
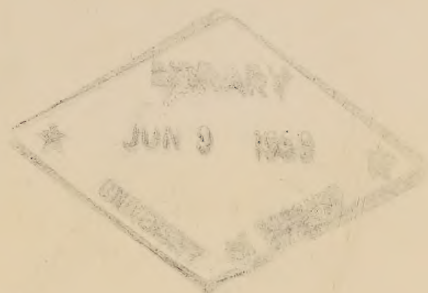
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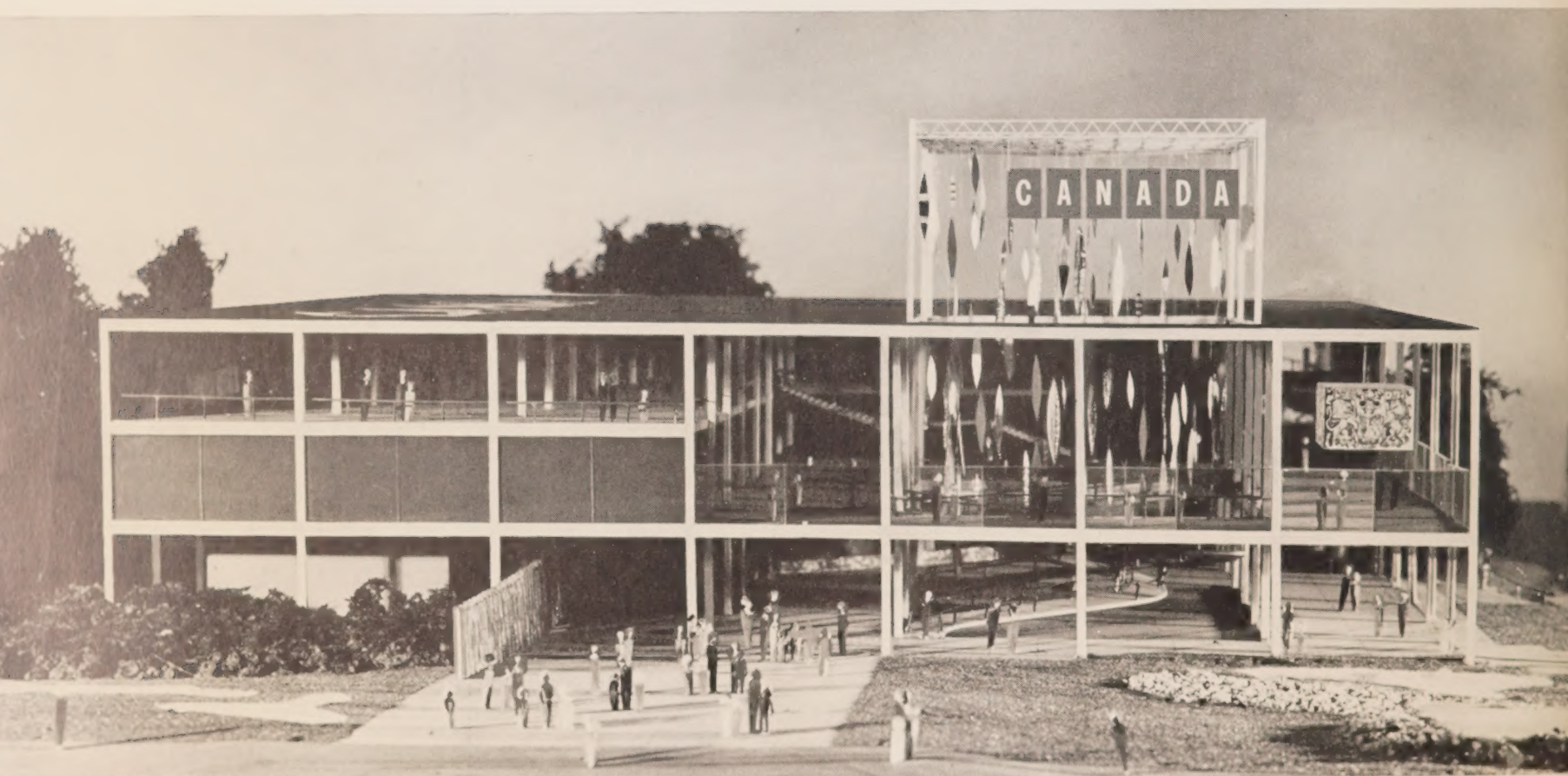
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Canada, Trade and Commerce, Department of

(17)



at Brussels 1958



Mr. Charles Greenberg, Architect, B.ARCH., M.R.A.I.C., A.R.L.B.A., Ottawa

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CANADA

at Brussels 1958

Published by Authority of The Honourable Gordon Churchill, P.C., D.S.O., M.A., LL.B., M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada

*ELIZABETH the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other
Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.*





The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada



In the nineteen years which have passed since the last World's Fair was held, new nations have been born and there have been profound transformations everywhere on earth.

The story of these two decades of human effort, accomplishment, and moral, social, intellectual and physical developments will be revealed in the exhibits of the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition of 1958.

The Canadian story will be told there as a tale of "Men and Space", revealing what 16 million people have wrought in an area 327 times that of Belgium. Not the least of our national personality is the way in which peoples of many origins have learned to live and work together as a united people without the sacrifice of their fundamental traditions or traits. Canadians hope that the men, women and children of many tongues who are their guests in the Canadian Pavilion will be helped to a new understanding of who we are, how we live, how we think, and how we work.

It is my hope that this book will be read and preserved, not only as a memento of Canada's presence in Brussels, but as a continuing reminder that Canadians, believing in International friendship and peace, wish the people of all other nations well.

Prime Minister of Canada

Ottawa, Canada.
October 1, 1957.

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L'étoile des Grands Lacs

*C'était congé de lune
C'était congé d'étoiles
Et dans l'école de la nuit
Devant le tableau noir du ciel
Nous étions seuls sans maîtres*

*Le ciel pur de ton front le ciel de mon pays
Est descendu si bas qu'il a posé sa tête
Sur mon épaule et j'ai senti son souffle
Un vent d'amour à perdre haleine dans mon cou*

*Seuls nous avons appris à compter sur nos doigts
A compter dix baisers à compter dix provinces
Et nous avons appris même par nos erreurs
Qu'au tableau noir nous effacions d'une caresse
A joindre nos dix doigts pour unir dix provinces*

*Puis j'ai crié ton nom celui de mon pays
Hélas, l'écho qui m'est revenu s'est brisé
En dix noms différents de provinces*

*Pour écrire ton nom j'ai couru au tableau
Mais l'orage éclatant l'a fendu d'un éclair
En dix morceaux de ciel dont j'ai reçu les larmes
C'était congé de lune
C'était congé d'étoiles
Et dans l'école de la nuit
Devant le tableau noir du ciel
Je fus très seul sans toi*

*Je n'ai plus pour écrire notre histoire
Que des morceaux d'ardoise où se brise l'éclat
Très doux des bras de l'étoile des Grands Lacs
Où le coeur du pays se gonfle de marées
D'inutiles sanglots qui ne constellent pas
Le tableau de l'amour le tableau de la terre*

Pierre Trottier. *Le Combat contre Tristan*.
Editions de Malte, Montréal.

Probationer

*Floats out of anaesthetic
helium hipped
a bird a bride your breath could bruise,
is blurred.*

*Re-forms in bright enamel, tiny, chips
into recurring selves
a hundred of her
giving you smiles and small white pills of water.*

*Grows in delirium as striped and strange
as any tiger crouching in the flowers.
Her metal finger tip
taps out your pulse.*

*Intrinsic to your pain
lives in its acre
and only there because your wound has made her,
beyond its radius she has never been.*

*Is sly and clever suddenly, creates
you wholly out of sheets and air — fullgrown.
Most wonderfully makes a halo of your hair.
Gives you a name — your own.*

*Oh, in the easy mornings comes with smiles,
tipping the window so it spills the sun
carries the basin plastic with slipping water
and calls it fun.*

*For she is only a girl. And crisis over
she is herself again — clumsy and gauche,
her jokes too hearty
and her touch too rough.*

*And by a slow dissolve
becomes at last,
someone you've always known —
yourself perhaps.*

*Yet alters when you leave. From her stiff starch
she overflows in laughs, is proud and shy
and as if you were a present she has made,
she gives you away.*

P. K. Page. *The Metal and the Flower*.
McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, 1954.

drawing by Louis Archambault



who Canadians are

As individuals Canadians are descended from many races; as a nation the mainstreams of our culture come from France and the British Isles.

If Canada as a nation has any dominant characteristics, most Canadians would probably agree that they are moderation, quiet tenacity and confidence that with helpfulness and understanding mankind can come to a calmer and happier age. It has not been easy to build a nation in our climate and in our northern terrain. Much egotism had to be sacrificed if the conflicting forces within our history were to reach an inner harmony.

There has been violence in the Canadian story. Our colonial ancestors were involved in all the seventeenth and eighteenth century conflicts between England and France. In modern times the nation participated to the full in the two world wars of this century and sent a force to fight with the troops of United Nations in Korea. But none of these wars were made in Canada. Our ancestors took part in the old wars because they were colonials of England and France. We moderns fought in the recent ones because Canadians do not believe it possible to be isolated from the international community of nations. But the Canadians themselves have never been a violent people, and Canada — a curious fact, this — is the only nation in the western hemisphere which achieved independence without the excitement and agony of a revolution.

This may be why the Canadian story is so little known abroad, for it is the way of the world that those who live quietly are seldom talked about. For generations we Canadians lived quietly above the powerhouse of the United States not much concerned with ourselves as a national identity. The land we inhabit is vast. It is bounded by two oceans, by the United States and by polar ice. Our population is widely scattered and in colonial times communications between the sections of the country were extremely difficult. Because the main traditions were either French or British, it was inevitable that Canadians in the early days tended to identify themselves, according to their origins, with the two separate mother-cultures from which they sprang.

To some extent these ancient attitudes linger. English-speaking Canadians refer to the people of Quebec as *French-Canadians*, though the political bonds between French-Canada and old France were severed before the American Revolution. The French-Canadians, in turn, refer to their English-speaking compatriots as *les Anglais*, even though large numbers of *les Anglais* (in other words, those who speak English) are of Scottish, Welsh, Irish or even European extraction. Almost all the French-Canadians are devout Roman Catholics and tend to think of themselves as a religious minority as well as a racial one. Yet a sizable proportion of *les Anglais* are Catholics, too.

So far as language is concerned, English dominates in Canada outside the Province of Quebec. Yet French is spoken by more than a million Canadians in the predominantly English areas of the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. And English is spoken by hundreds of thousands in Montreal and in some rural districts of Quebec Province.

Other languages survive in local areas of Canada. The Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands is still heard in parts of Nova Scotia, and on the prairies there are people who speak Ukrainian, German and Russian. There are, to repeat, many races in modern Canada. In the British Columbia mountains is a self-contained community of Russian Dukhobors. There are some sixty thousand Canadians of Japanese and Chinese origin. In Ontario and Nova Scotia there are communities of old Canadian families with German names who speak English almost exclusively. In Manitoba there is an enclave of Icelanders.

The Canadians — and here they differ from their American neighbours — have never turned their country into a melting pot. There is no such thing as a Canadian equivalent to the symbols of John Bull, Marianne or Uncle Sam. Canada is a nation of minorities living together under the law.

This aversion to the idea of a nation as a melting pot can be seen in the Canadian attitude to the native Indians and Eskimos. When the first Europeans came to North America, the Indians were living in the Stone Age. Most of the Eskimos still are. There are today some 160,000 Indians and 10,000 Eskimos in Canada. No attempt is being made to assimilate them. The trend is toward their adjustment to the already diversified Canadian Community. So the Indians — though there is no compulsion on them to do so — live for the most part on reservations, while the Eskimos of the Arctic and Labrador pursue their immemorial way of life regardless of the aircraft they sometimes see flying over them.

Certainly the variety of the races living in Canada is partially responsible for the relatively slow growth of a Canadian national self-consciousness. But there were other stronger reasons.

One was the sheer size and spread of the country itself. A boy growing up in the Atlantic province of Nova Scotia, before the air age, felt closer to Liverpool than to Winnipeg, which is only half way across Canada. Many eastern Canadians travelled to Europe before they saw their own western provinces. Many western Canadians were familiar with California before they saw Toronto and Montreal.

What held the country together in its growing days was not a network of communications, but the acceptance of certain common principles. And behind these principles lay a lot of history and considerable emotion.

If this sprawling half-continent has a heart — at least in the historical and emotional sense — it is to be found along the St. Lawrence River which flows out of Lake Ontario, becomes for many miles the boundary with the United States, then turns northeast and flows through the heart of old Quebec to the sea. Without the St. Lawrence there would have been no Canada.

This majestic river bordered by mountains, waterfalls and forests, fed by mighty tributaries — no wonder Jacques Cartier, when he first saw it four centuries ago, mistook it for the Northwest Passage to Asia, for below Quebec City it is more like a gigantic cleft in the rock than a river. In the colonial days of New France the St. Lawrence was both the highway and the sally port of the *voyageurs*, who discovered the Great Lakes, the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Central American plain. Some of them were mighty men, the greatest in North America before George Washington, and even now their names ring like bugle calls: Champlain, Lasalle, Frontenac, Bréboeuf, Marquette, d'Iberville, la Vérendrye, Radisson, warriors, priests and explorers who taught the Indians to sing Christian hymns and dreamed of a French and Catholic empire extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

The St. Lawrence which made this dream seem possible — the river leads straight to the heart of America — led finally to its extinction. For the deep, wide river also made it possible for the superior power of the British Navy to land Wolfe's troops under Quebec's Citadel and break the French power in America.

But the British victory did not destroy "the French Fact in America". On the contrary it led, by a singular series of ironies, to the creation of a new kind of nation called Canada.

A few years after Quebec was ceded to England in 1763, England's American colonies revolted against the Crown and the American Revolutionary War began. Out of that war was bred not one new nation only, but two, and the second was Canada. For the French of Quebec — Catholics, conservative, monarchical by tradition — had no wish to join the revolution. Under the British Crown they had retained the official use of their language together with their old civil law, and their church had been recognized. They stood apart from the American Revolution, and when it ended, the situation in North America was extraordinary indeed. In all parts of the continent where English was spoken (except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia) the Union Jack had been hauled down. But in Quebec, the fortress of England's old rival, it still flew.

Another twist of irony followed. Within the Thirteen Colonies of the United States there had been thousands of people who had opposed the Revolution and fought against it. His Majesty's Yankees, as they were later called by the novelist Thomas Raddal, trekked north into Canada and settled beside the French in empty areas now known as Ontario, New Brunswick and the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

The arrival of the Loyalists, who were Protestant and English-speaking, made it inevitable that the Canada of the future would be the kind of land she is — bilingual, self-controlled, full of the spirit of compromise. For without compromise and self-control two such dissimilar groups as the French-Canadians and Loyalists could never have lived in peace within the same country. In the early days most neutral observers despaired of Canada, and asked how a nation could possibly be created out of two races which had been traditional foes and were divided by religion as well.

But what our ancestors shared turned out to be much stronger than what divided them. Both were children of divorced parents who they continued to love and honour. Both had been defeated by overwhelming power. Both were determined to keep alive in North America the values and principles for which they had fought — the Loyalists the British tradition and the French Canadians the French language, the Catholic faith and the memory of their mighty ancestors.

The creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867 was the political device which enabled these original Canadian racial groups to achieve their aims. As partners equal within the nation, with a parliament where both French and English may be spoken, Canada became the first of the many nations of varied histories and races which belong to the Commonwealth. Indeed, it was out of Canadian conditions that the entire idea of the Commonwealth was born.

In the ninety-odd years since Confederation, Canada has grown into a nation of sixteen million souls, her original families having been joined by millions of immigrants from the British Isles and Europe and even Asia. By the year 2000, her population will probably exceed thirty million. Since the last war the discovery of huge reserves of iron, uranium, oil and natural gas, together with the skills to exploit them, has assured Canada's future.

But the most important discovery now being made in Canada does not concern raw materials. It has been the discovery of ourselves. New means of communication enable us to cross the country with ease from coast to coast. The experience of the last world war brought together hundreds of thousands of young men from all the provinces, and now, suddenly, this whole land seems to belong to us all.

Canadians are still affectionate of the two great nations to which they owe their origin. They like and admire the United States. But they know now, they know at last, that something of great potential value was fought for and maintained by their ancestors. They have become mature enough to hope that Canada will some day have earned the greatest prize any nation can win, that of having been judged by others to have been precious to mankind.







a growing population



6,709,685	british isles
4,319,167	french
32,231	austrian
35,148	belgian
63,959	czech and slovak
43,745	finnish
619,995	german
13,966	greek
60,460	hungarian
152,245	italian
181,670	jewish
16,224	lithuanian
264,267	netherlands
219,845	polish
23,601	roumanian
91,279	russian
42,671	danish
23,307	icelandic
119,266	norwegian
97,780	swedish
395,043	ukrainian
21,404	yugoslavian
35,616	other european
32,528	chinese
21,663	japanese
18,836	other asian
165,607	native indians and eskimos
18,020	negro
170,401	other and undated

1951 census



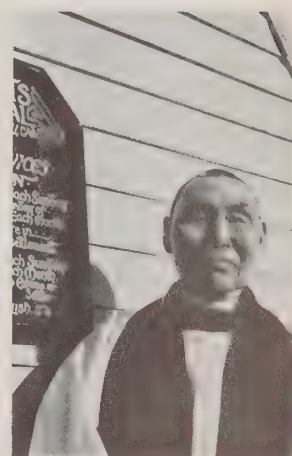




religion in Canada

6,069,496	roman catholic
2,867,271	united church
2,060,720	church of england
781,747	presbyterian
688,520	others
519,585	baptist
444,923	lutheran
204,836	jewish
190,831	ukrainian (greek) catholic
172,271	greek orthodox





Once upon a great holiday

*I remember or remember hearing
Stories that began
'Once upon a great holiday
Everyone with legs to run
Raced to the sea, rejoicing.'*

*It may have been harvest Sunday
Or the first Monday in July
Or rockets rising for young Albert's queen.
Nobody knows. But the postman says
It was only one of those fly-by-days
That never come back again.*

*My brother counted twenty suns
And a swarm of stars in the east,
A cousin swears the west was full of moons;
My father whistled and my mother sang
And my father carried my sister
Down to the sea in his arms.*

*So one sleep every year I dream
The end of Ramadhan
Or some high holy day
When fathers whistle and mothers sing
And every child is fair of face
And sticks and stones are loving and giving
And sun and moon embrace.*

*A unicorn runs on this fly-by-day,
Whiter than milk on the grass, so white is he.*

Anne Wilkinson, *The Hangman Ties the Holly*,
Macmillan, Toronto

Les pêcheurs d'eau

*Les pêcheurs d'eau
Ont pris l'oiseau
Dans leurs filets mouillés.*

*Toute l'image renversée;
Il fait si calme
Sur cette eau.*

*L'arbre
En ses feuilles
Et dessin figé du vent
Sur les feuilles
Et couleurs d'été
Sur les branches.*

*Tout l'arbre droit,
Et l'oiseau,
Cette espèce de roi
Minuscule et naïf.*

*Et puis, aussi,
Cette femme qui coud
Au pied de l'arbre
Sous le coup de midi.*

*Cette femme assise
Refait, point à point,
L'humilité du monde,
Rien qu'avec la douce patience
De ses deux mains brûlées.*

Anne Hébert: *Le Tombeau des Rois*
Institut littéraire du Québec, Québec

R.I.P.

*How do you think we'll rest
With tombstones on our chest?
I had rather recline
With your breast on mine,
Love, on violets.*

*Or how shall we know peace
Broken piece by piece
in decay? I'd rather fret
Now for what I get
From lips like these,*

*And leave nothing to wish
When we've become a dish
For the worms, my friend.
Leave them, hot heart, at end
Cold cuts to finish.*

Louis Dudek, *The Transparent Sea*,
Contact Press, Toronto

Pour tout effacer j'avance

*Tout l'or des matins s'évapore
arrive la saison des vents d'ombre
où la nuit interminable hurle à la fenêtre*

*je vois les champs renversés
les champs inutiles où l'eau potable se gâte*

des yeux avides me dévorent

*et pour ne pas mourir dans l'ombre
j'avance une lueur d'espoir
sur le plus affreux carnage*

*j'avance sur parole
les plus belles transparences*

*j'avance une dernière palme
et un bras se lève
comme une aurore promise.*

Roland Giguère
à paraître aux Editions Erta, Montréal

drawing by Louis Archambault



how Canadians live

Two geographical factors, the influence of the Arctic and the country's vastness, have made the life of the Canadian people different from that of any other nation on earth.

That Canada is a winter country, a snow country, the whole world knows, and for years immigrants from Europe feared for that reason to settle in Canada. The world forgets that there are parts of Canada warm enough to grow grapes, and that winter in southern British Columbia is as mild as in southern England. It forgets also that Canada is a summer country, that the heat can be formidable in July and August, that there are areas where a maple sapling grows eight feet a season, and that even in the arctic barrens the wild flowers riot when the long summer suns stir life above the permafrost. Yet it is true that the winter is long in most of Canada, and that by mid-March Canadians are tired of it, and find it hard to believe that within another six weeks the snows will have melted and the thermometer, at least for a day or two, will stand as high as eighty degrees Fahrenheit.

Canadians would be inhuman if they failed to respond to these dramatic changes in their climate. Our best time is autumn. Still enriched by summer suns, we love the cooling forests and the cathedral quiet of their brilliant colours. Indian summer in southern Ontario and southern Quebec is a holy time. Winter comes as a challenge and we rise to it; indigo skies, shining white snow, astringent air. If only it did not last so long it would be almost as good a season as autumn.

The arctic has done more than dominate the Canadian climate; it has shaped the nature of the land and decreed that the population of Canada will always be scattered in various sections of the huge country. During the ice age the glacier covered most of Canada and when it melted it drained off an incalculable wealth of topsoil. Its most spectacular legacy is the huge wedge of mineral-bearing rock and scrub called the Laurentian

Shield, which separates the old settlements of the east from the prairie. Another legacy is the haphazard way in which the arable land is located. Canadians live in clusters because most of the good soil is dispersed in clusters.

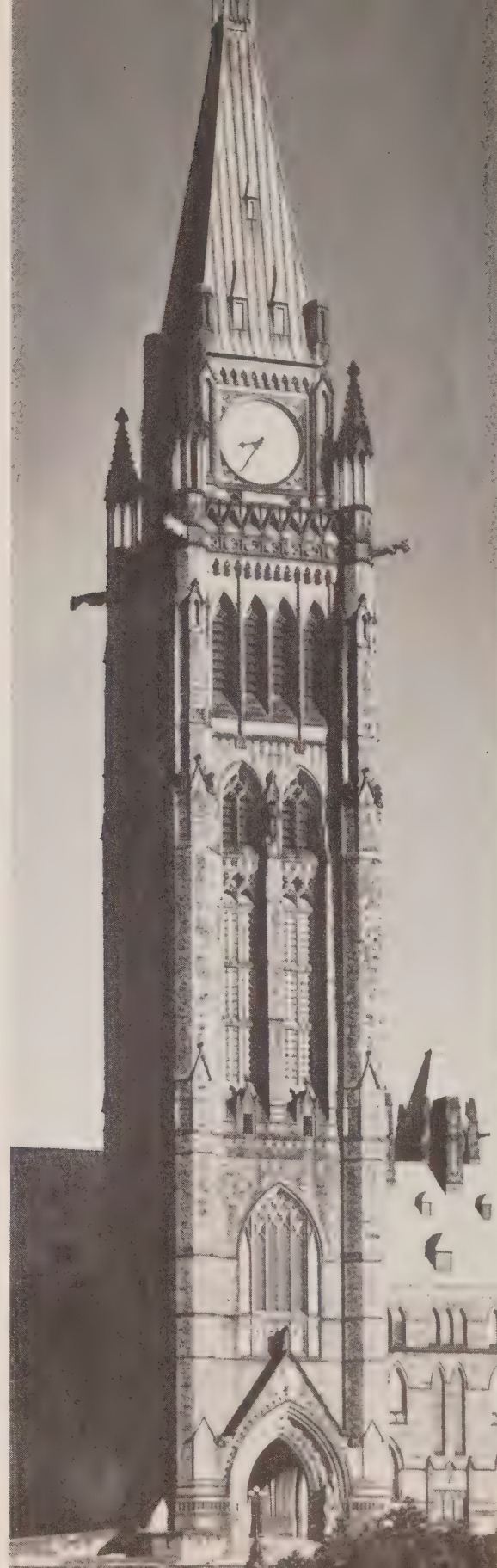
Arctic winds and the rock of the Shield have pushed most of the Canadian population so far south that four-fifths of the people live within a hundred miles of the American border. You must fly over Canada to see the way in which the population is scattered, to appreciate the overwhelming magnitude of the land they live in.

In the old eastern provinces of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia — the glacier scraped them to the bone except in a few isolated sections — you see most of the towns and villages hugging the coasts. Inland are the spruce forests and solitary lakes. In Quebec you see the towns along the rivers and hundreds of miles of ever-green forest behind. Flying over Ontario you see the communities along the Great Lakes and in the wedges of good land between them. Over the Shield for hundreds of miles you see no human habitations at all — nothing but a sea of green woods interspersed with thousands of shallow lakes. Over the prairies in winter, you look down on cities like Winnipeg and Regina and they are like black islands in a white ocean. Flying over the high ranges of the Rockies, looking down is like looking down onto a moon-landscape, and then the last range is cleared, the Pacific looms up, and there is Vancouver, a city of more than half a million people, looking tiny in its gigantic setting of white peaks and blue sea.

In recent years Canada has become more and more a nation of city dwellers, and the next census will show only a third of the people living on the land. There are hundreds of little towns, and there are eleven cities with populations ranging between a hundred thousand and half a million. Two cities, Montreal and Toronto, have metropolitan areas verging on a million and a half.

Within the cities, especially the larger ones, Canadians appear to live as city-dwellers do everywhere else today. Toronto has a subway and Montreal's traffic is almost as dense as Manhattan's. Theatres, restaurant neon lights, athletic spectacles, art galleries; apartment blocks, stock markets, skylines blazing after dark, planes droning into the airports, busy police forces — within large cities, Canada has lost her primeval innocence.

But the primeval innocence has not been lost beyond recall for every Canadian city has it at its doors. From the tallest building in any Canadian city you can look beyond the city's confines to a forest, a lake, an ocean, a mountain, or an open plain.



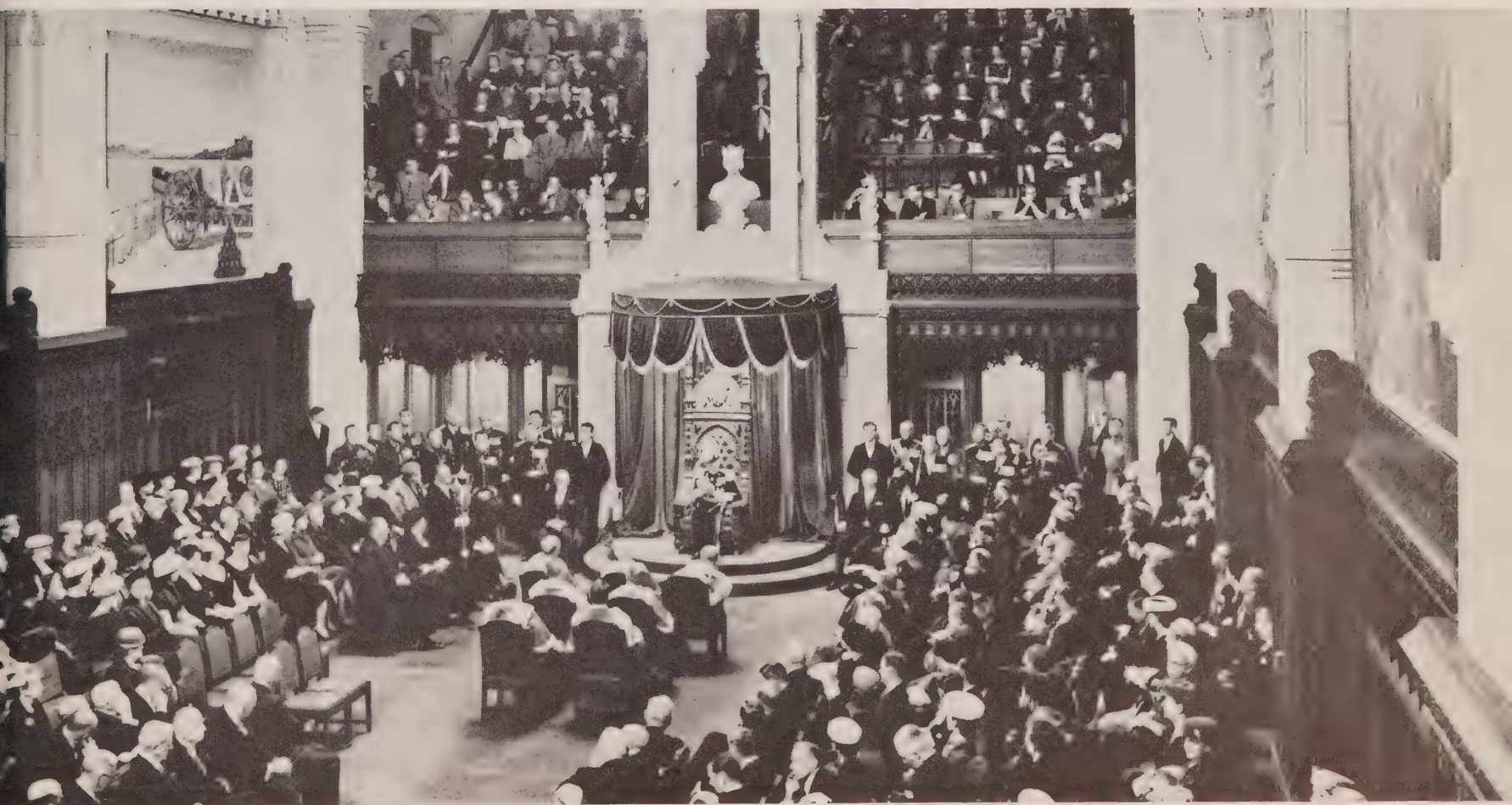


the Government of Canada



Canada is a parliamentary democracy. Elizabeth, Queen of Canada, binds the people to the Commonwealth and to their own past. Canadian conditions have greatly modified the British archetype. Canada is a federal structure. Within the major organisms of the state, the Cabinet, the Senate and the House of Commons, the different regions receive representation.

In each province the Crown is represented by a Lieutenant Governor and there is an elected legislature.





CANADA

and the

world...

Canada, weak and exposed in her early days, neighbour to the United States and bound by ties with Great Britain, soon learned the necessity of co-operating with other countries. Experience with the United States has taught Canadians what miracles can be wrought by compromise, restraint and goodwill. Today, in organizations like the Permanent Joint Board on Defence and the International Joint Commission (dealing with boundary problems) and in undertakings like the St. Lawrence Seaway, Canada and the giant United States work together with the respect of moral equals.

Canada also belongs to the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Her troops have served in United Nations police forces in troubled areas of the world. NATO was the outcome of a Canadian suggestion. Canada is one of the charter members of the Colombo Plan. Her membership in the Commonwealth has brought her into a close and rewarding relationship with several new countries of Asia and Africa.



education

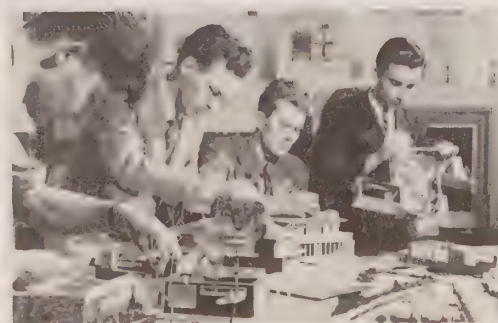
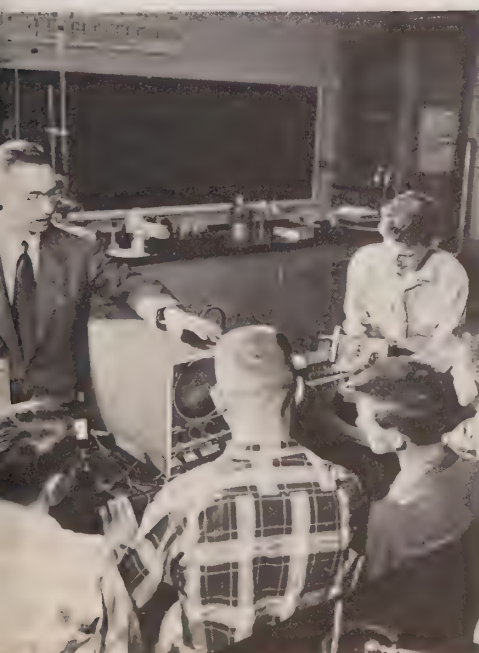


According to the Canadian constitution, the education of children is the responsibility of the provinces, which in turn delegate the administration of schools to local boards. Most provinces have "separate" schools: that is, schools for Protestants and Catholics. Quebec has two separate administrative systems: most Catholic schools of Quebec teach in the French tradition, the Protestant in the English and Scottish.

All primary education in Canada is free and compulsory. For disabled children special arrangements are made in most parts of the country. Children may also, if the parents so desire, attend private schools.

Most young Canadians continue their education from the primary to the high school level, and the basic courses in the high schools lead to the university. Trade courses are offered not only in technical institutions but also in most high schools. At present 7% of young Canadians receive a university education.

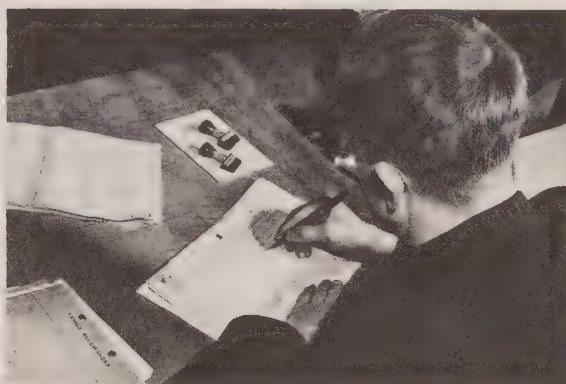
The degree-granting universities of Canada, some thirty-six in number, are distributed fairly evenly throughout the land and are co-educational. Some of them are famous, and most of the larger ones offer professional courses such as law, medicine and engineering, as well as graduate courses in all basic subjects. The Canadian universities regard themselves as members of the university community of the world, and there is a growing exchange of students between Canada and many other countries.





health and welfare





Many of the buildings which top the skyline of downtown Montreal are hospitals. This is appropriate, for though Canada is young, her medical tradition is mature enough to contain such famous names as Osler, Best, Banting, Meakins, Collip and Penfield. Students from all over the world come to Canada for advanced medical training.

Until recently the nation's health was a community and provincial responsibility, but in 1948 the federal government entered the field with a national health program aimed at helping the provinces and communities to combat disease, build new hospitals, improve rural and urban health services, increase the number of trained workers and co-ordinate medical and public health measures throughout the nation. Health, together with welfare, is now a department of the federal government, its chief executive officer holding cabinet rank.

The miseries of the depression, followed by those of the Second World War, revolutionized the social thinking of most Canadians. Canada today cannot be called a "welfare" state, but it is now recognized that the aged, the blind, the disabled and the unemployed should receive assistance from the government in some proportion of their needs.

A significant welfare development in Canada is the scheme of family allowances which was introduced after the war: parents of children up to the age of sixteen, regardless of their financial status, now receive monthly cheques from the federal government. Eskimos and Indians, living in the few remote areas where money has little meaning, often receive payment in kind.



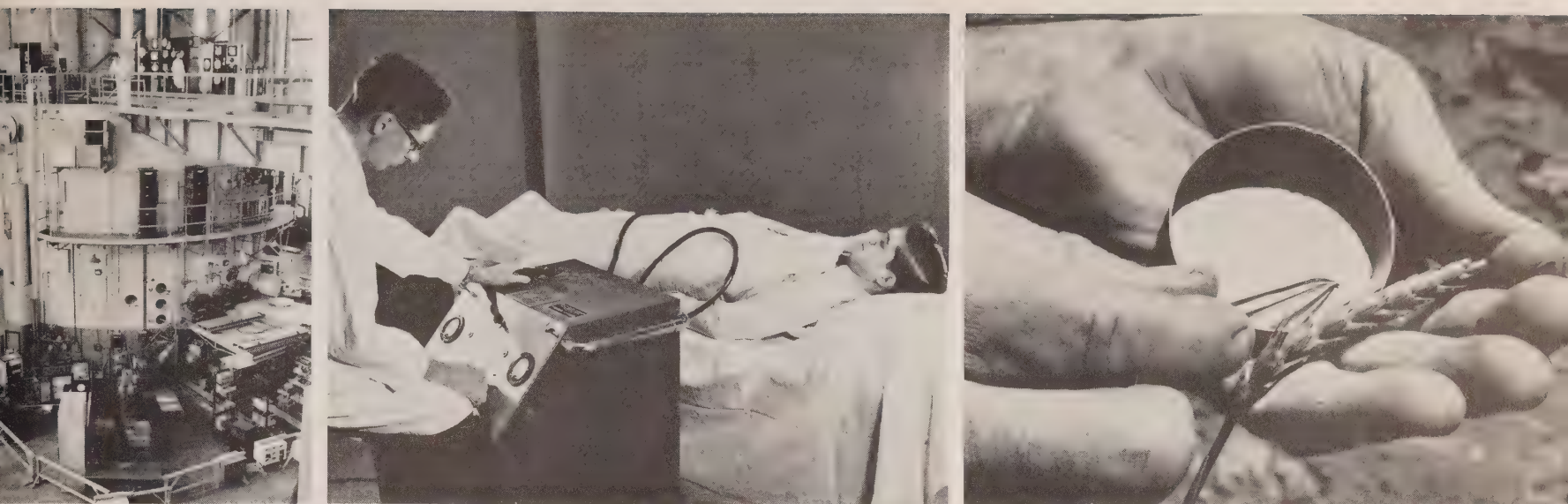
science

As Canada is a modern industrial country with a standard of living virtually equal to that of the United States, it follows that she is a country where science and technology are highly developed and intensely fostered. Indeed, Canada had to wait for the flowering of the scientific age before she could properly develop at all.

Without airplanes, and the capacity to adapt their use to a variety of conditions, the northern frontier would still be closed to everyone but Eskimos and solitary adventurers. But now uranium and copper are mined within the Arctic Circle. Without a multiplicity of scientific techniques engineering marvels like the St. Lawrence Seaway and Kitimat would have been unthinkable. Without science and engineering the treasures of metal would still be secured in the rock of the Laurentian Shield, and Canada would remain a poor agrarian country.

Behind the tremendous post-war Canadian boom is technology, and behind that is the research of pure scientists. The groundwork of scientific training in Canada is laid in the universities, the larger ones offering courses in practically every known field of scientific inquiry.

The most important original contributions to science made by Canadians have probably been in the fields of medicine and plant disease and culture. In 1901 the work of Sir Charles Saunders at the Experimental Farm in Ottawa resulted in the creation of the rust-resistant Marquis wheat. The original work of Sir William Osler in Montreal influenced the teaching of medicine all over the world. In 1922, Dr. Banting and Dr. Best, working in the laboratory of Dr. MacLeod, gave the world insulin. The Neurological Institute of Montreal, under Dr. Wilder Penfield, has become an international headquarters of neurological surgery and research.



Canada's atomic scientists at Chalk River, along with their British and American colleagues, played an important part in the Manhattan Project which developed the first atomic bomb. Since the war, Canadian nuclear scientists have been concerned only with the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

For many years the federal government of Canada, working through the National Research Council, has instituted, encouraged and fostered scientific research. The Council, located in Ottawa, is organized into nine divisions and two regional laboratories, each with its own director. Five of the Council's laboratories are concerned with fundamental and applied studies in the natural sciences, working specifically in applied biology, pure and applied chemistry, pure and applied physics. Three other laboratories are devoted chiefly to engineering work — to building research, to radio and electrical engineering, and to mechanical engineering including aeronautics and hydraulics. The Council operates a nation-wide scientific information service and aids industrial and private research in a variety of ways. In 1954-55 the National Research Council provided out of its funds more than \$2,500,000 for basic research in Canadian universities.

The Council also offers National Research Scholarships, bursaries and fellowships with values running from \$800 to \$1,400 per academic year. Since 1948 the National Research Council has opened its doors to a limited number of post-doctorate fellows who have been selected on the basis of merit from the universities of the world.

In Canada, as in every country where science thrives, technology has exercised an increasing control over the lives of the people. It has brought their country fantastic wealth. It has persuaded some Canadians that the chief end of man is to produce, distribute, consume and move large objects from place to place at ever-increasing rates of speed. In these days of boom and engineering marvels there are thousands of Canadians who ask the old question, "What shall it profit a man if he gains the world and loses his own soul?" But the worth of a people, in the long run, is spiritual, and Canadians have a long and tried religious heritage.

the printed word

LE DEVOIR

The Halifax Canadian Herald

Halifax Waterford Record

The Evening Star

The Evening Daily Star

Southern Daily Star

Victoria Daily Times

La Voix de l'Est

The Daily Free Press

The Globe and Mail

Quebec Chronicle Telegraph

NORRØNA

The London Free Press

The St. Catharines Standard

Canada Tidningen

The Toronto Post

The Ontario Intelligencer

The Ontario Spectator

CHERBOROUGH EXAMINER

LE JOURNAL CANADIEN

THE LEADER POST

DES COUDES

The Commercial News

LE JOURNAL

CO. CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

THE DAILY NEWS

THE DAILY NEWS

The Evening Telegram

ACTION

de la Justice



UKRAINSKYI GLOS

The Telegraph Journal

The Evening Times Globe

Daily Gleaner

The Ottawa Citizen

The Vancouver Sun

The Province

THE DROIT

The Chatham Daily News

The Montreal Star

THE TRIBUNE

Gazette

UKRAINSKYI GLOS

FORMOSA SAID NEGOTIATING WITH REDS

THE HALIFAX MAIL STAR

The Daily Colonist

LE SOLEIL

LESEN SIE DIE GLOCKE DER DEUTSCHEN

Der Nordwesten

LE PRESSE

Heimskringla

Kanadský Slovák

הַיּוֹמָתִי הַיְּמִינִי

THE CALGARY HERALD

Kanada's (Banquet) News

SOV'T. WARNS JAPS OF A-DUST F

THE TELEGRAM

Jerusalem Still Divided

Canadian newspapers, in format and variety of coverage, resemble those of the United States but are generally more conservative in tone. There are 101 dailies in Canada with a combined circulation of 3,800,000, 83% of them English, almost all the remainder French.

Some 963 weekly papers are published in Canada with a combined circulation of a quarter of a million, and many of these are in foreign languages.

The combined circulation of Canadian magazines exceeds eleven million.

Canadian literature — and there is much more of it than most people realize — finds itself in a peculiar position. The Canadian writer, whether his language be French or English, belongs to a mature literary tradition. But at the same time he lives in a new country where social conditions are very different from those of the motherlands. The society which produced the work of Proust, Gide, Eliot, Malraux, Graham Greene and Evelyn Waugh can hardly be said to exist in Canada.

Until recently the land itself — the beauty and loneliness of it — has obsessed Canadian writers. Earlier poets like Lampman, Carman, Roberts and Duncan Campbell Scott, earlier novelists like Louis Hémon, make the Canadian landscape, (and the challenge of living in it) the core of their work. So, often, does a contemporary poet like E. J. Pratt, and a contemporary novelist like W. O. Mitchell, whose tale of the Saskatchewan prairie has reminded some readers of Russian music.

But the depression, the war and the development of industry has brought a new method to Canadian writing in recent years. The trend now is toward intense self-examination. Contemporary Canadian life — especially urban life — is the background for the novels of Gabrielle Roy, Gwethalyn Graham, Hugh MacLennan, André Giroux, Morley Callaghan, Roger Lemelin, Adele Wiseman and Mordecai Richler, most of whose books have been translated into European languages.

Other distinguished Canadian writers have been less specifically interested in the Canadian scene as such. Mazo de la Roche has an essentially Victorian approach to family life. Stephen Leacock's humour is in the direct tradition of Dickens and Mark Twain. Robertson Davies writes like a cultivated English man of the world. Thomas Costain and Lionel Shapiro have won immense popular success with books not set in Canada at all. Two brilliant new Canadians, David Walker and Brian Moore, have up to the present set their scenes in Scotland, Ireland and India, countries they knew well before they came to Canada to live.

Self-discovery has also been the dominant theme of most Canadian non-fiction. What manner of country is Canada? How did she develop? Answers for these questions are sought in Bruce Hutchison's popular *The Unknown Country*, and in the scholarly work of A. R. M. Lower and Donald Creighton.

Of contemporary Canadian writers the most sophisticated, in the sense that a European would understand the word, are the younger poets. A. M. Klein, Earle Birney, P. K. Page, Irving Layton, Robert Choquette, Alain Grandbois, Rina Lasnier and Anne Hébert have gone far afield in subject matter and style and can truly be described as international.

radio
and
television



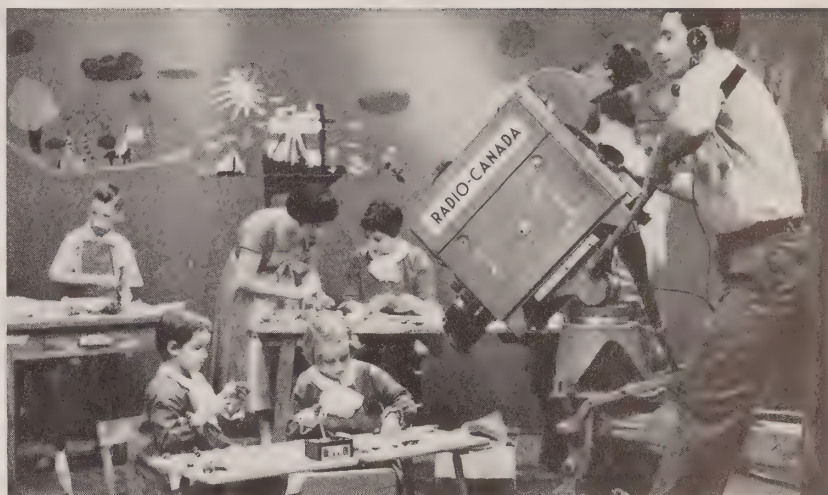
Broadcasting in Canada is a compromise between the British and American systems, being both publicly and privately owned. The backbone of it is the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, established in 1936 with a board of governors responsible to Parliament. The CBC functions over three networks, two in English and one in French, with twenty-two stations for radio and eight for television.

The original motive behind the formation of CBC was to provide Canadian listeners with an alternative to the vast number of commercial programs produced in the nearby studios of the United States and designed for American audiences. As time passed, CBC became one of the major influences in fostering an honest Canadian pride and acquainting Canadians with the life of the various parts of their huge country. The CBC has been an excellent breeding ground for native talent in acting, playwriting, music and wit. Canadian radio has shown little fear of controversial topics. As the CBC was not designed to make profits for its owners, it has been able to cater to a wide range of taste among listeners. Many of its programs are educational, and more than a thousand are produced annually for schools in co-operation with departments of education. The corporation also maintains an international service sending programs by short-wave to many countries of the world.

Although many American and some British programs are carried over the CBC networks, more than 90% of the seventy-thousand-odd annual programs originate in the studios of the corporation.

CBC is government-owned, but it is non-political. According to law, no party in power may use its facilities to further its own interests at the expense of opposition parties. At election times all recognized parties have access to the air and television channels.

Most Canadian private stations co-operate with CBC and many of them carry many CBC programs, but their main interest is in serving their communities on an intimate level which a national network cannot reach. The local station also has been a fertile training ground for Canadian talent. At present there are 101 privately owned local radio stations in Canada and twenty-two privately owned television stations.





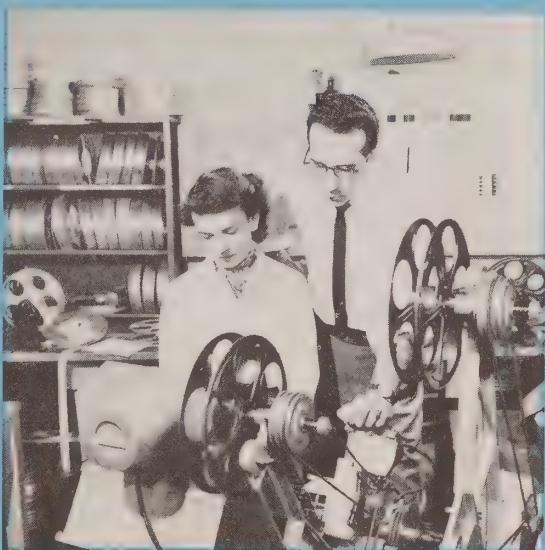
сінema



Filmmaking in Canada is almost entirely documentary and educational in nature. The most important studio is that of the government-owned National Film Board, but there are also important private studios which



have won international awards with short pictures. The purpose of the National Film Board is to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other nations. Its films are available for use in commercial theaters and schools,



and may be obtained by foreign countries through the Department of External Affairs or the Department of Trade and Commerce.



In a new country, the arts develop late. During the pioneering period there is neither time nor opportunity to develop painting, sculpture, music and literature. Nor is this the only problem. Even when the pioneering days are over, it becomes apparent in a country like Canada that the cultural roots transplanted from Europe take time to produce a foliage of their own. Only within the last fifty years have Canadians sufficiently adapted themselves to their new environment to breed much art out of it.

Canadian music history begins with the folk music of the Indians and Eskimos, but this music was entirely alien to the European traditions of the settlers. The first European music came in the form of the folk songs of France and the British Isles on the lips of fishermen and *voyagers*. The first formal European music played or sung in Canada was performed in churches. Settlers, transplanted in a strange land, clung to the arts and symbols of the old. Nobody has ever seen a wild nightingale in Quebec, but the French Canadian *habitués* sing a song called *renard qui se ravage*. New foundland fishermen, who have created some original folk songs of their own, sing of Lord Randall. Descendants of the Highlanders in Nova Scotia murmur cradle songs from the Hebrides.

Above the folk level, Canadian music history deals not with a series of great composers, but with the transplantation of European traditions. It deals with the creation of conservatories for the training of musicians, with the building of choirs and concert orchestras. Although in recent years some original Canadian composers have appeared, Canada has been more successful in the training of performers. Such Canadian-trained musicians as Albani, Maureen Forrester, Pierrette Alarie, Lois Marshall, Raoul Jobin, George Landon, Léopold Simoneau and Glenn Gould, such conductors as Sir Ernest MacMillan and Wilfrid Pelletier, such choirs as the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, such festivals as the annual Winnipeg Music Festival and the Festival de Montréal prove that music, at least on the level of performance, has finally come of age in Canada.





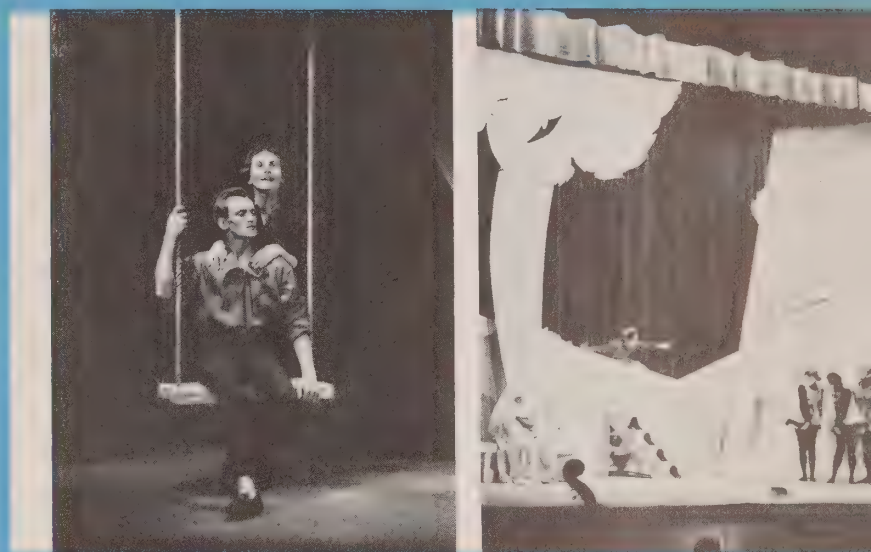


Since 1943 there has been a Dominion Drama Festival in Canada, but it has been, and still is, amateur. Every year amateur companies from various regions present plays and are judged by a bilingual adjudicator. Meanwhile on a professional level many actors, playwrights and producers were developing their talents in the studios of the CBC. In French Canada the singularly popular Gratien G  linas (whose stage-name used to be Fridolin) has been writing, producing and acting since before 1943. Emile Legault and Les Compagnons de St-Laurent were responsible for important advances in the French-language stage. In French Canada, one might say, a native theatre grew gradually.

Not so in the English-speaking provinces. Suddenly, like a lightning-flash, appeared the miracle of Stratford. This little Ontario town called after Shakespeare's birthplace had slumbered for years. But one of its citizens, Tom Patterson, returned from the war with a dream. Why should not Stratford, Ontario, become a home for the production of Shakespearean plays?

The triumph of Stratford has stimulated the development of other Canadian professional companies, notably the Crest Theatre, the Canadian Players.

Le Th   tre du Nouveau Monde, a permanent, professional group, has played Moli  re with acclaim in Paris. The old Montreal Music Festival now includes French classical plays done in the tradition of La Com  die Fran  aise. Vancouver, which already has its "Theatre Under the Stars", is building a civic centre which will provide a stage for the drama of the province. Montreal has approved plans for a modern civic concert hall with a theatre for plays included.

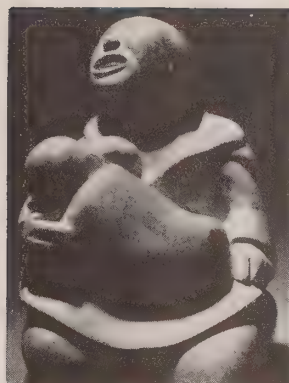


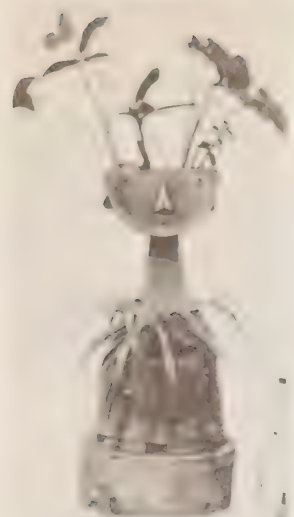
ballet





native arts





fine crafts





Ceramic
by Don Wallace
Crucifix
by John Nugent
Arthur Price, sculptor
Jean Cartier, ceramist
Bracelet by Delrue
Wall rug by
Micheline Beauchemin
Wood carvings
by André Bourgault
Konrad Sadowski,
ceramist
Thérèse de Montigny,
weaver



painting



Autumn in Algoma by J. E. H. MacDonald, R.C.A.

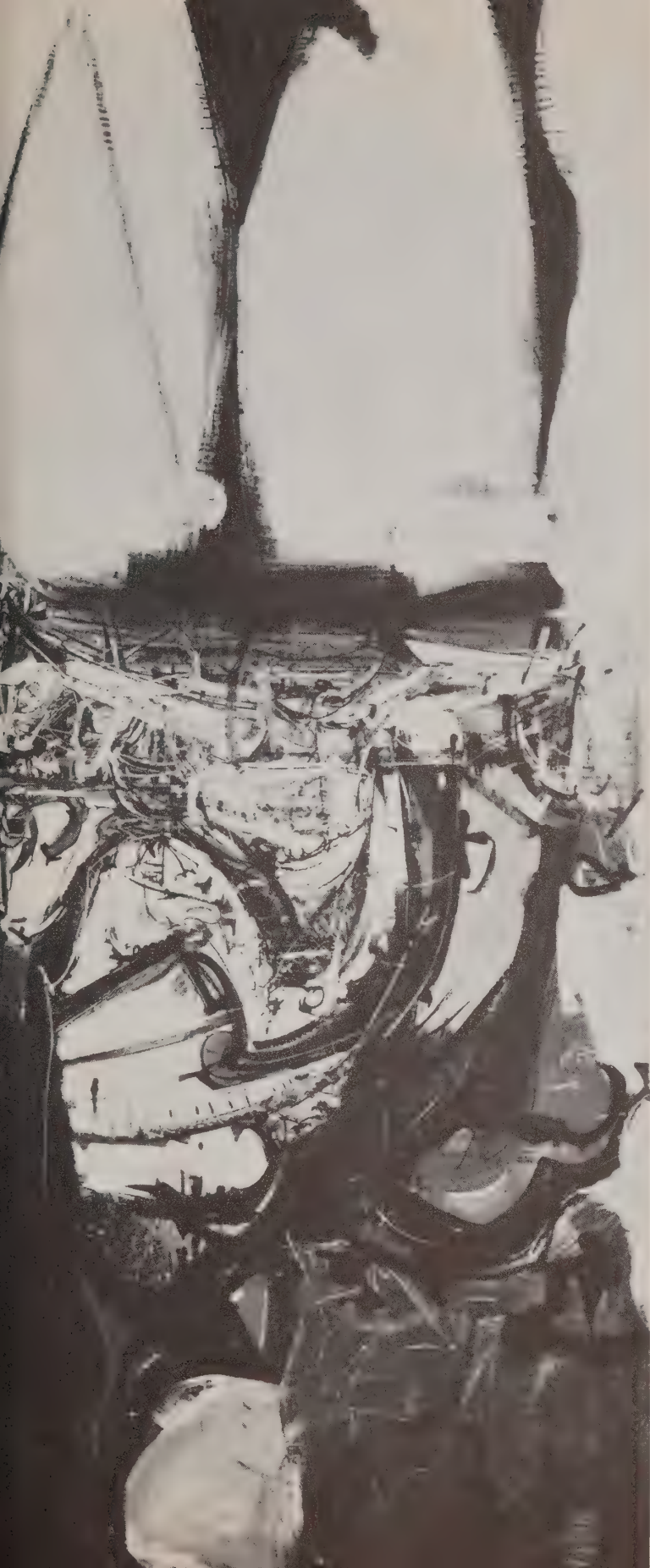
The art of transplanted cultures seems always to follow a similar pattern. First it is highly imitative, then it is literal; finally in its flowering it integrates the old traditions of the mother-cultures into the new environment. This was so even in ancient times. Horace claimed it is his greatest achievement that he was the first man to "tune the Grecian lyre to Roman measures". In other words he gave the Greek tradition of lyric poetry a home in the Latin language.

The basic art of painting is the one art in which many Canadians believe our transplanted culture has reached a genuine maturity; that the main traditions of contemporary painting have found a real home within the Canadian scene.

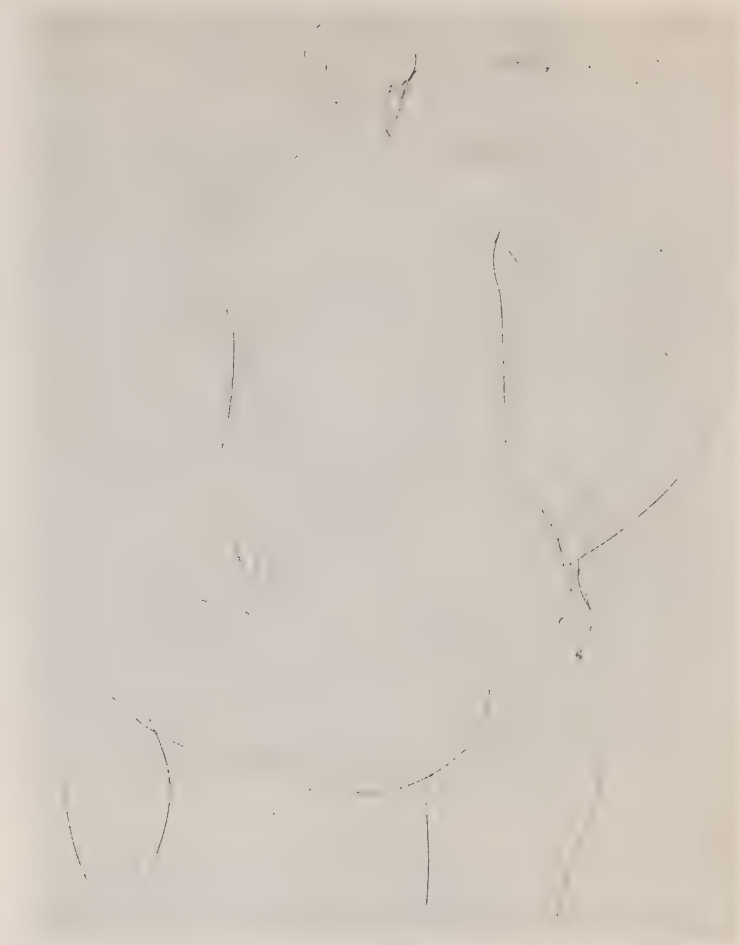
It took a long time for the settlers, and the descendants of the settlers, to see this wild, enormous land as it really is. It took them still longer to *face* it as it really is. In order to do so, they needed the guidance of artists. Somerset Maugham was right when he said that few people see life as it is for themselves, but that nearly all see it as their artists have taught them to see it.

The first native born Canadian painter to verge on greatness (Matisse called him *un grand peintre*) was the Montrealer James Willson Morrice. Though he saw the Canadian scene to some extent with the eye of a French Impressionist, he saw it as no native Frenchman would have seen it. He saw it as few Canadians of his time saw it. Rejected at home, he did most of his work in Paris.

Modern Canadian painting (in the sense that it reached the people and showed them the nature of their environment as a prelude to introducing them naturally to the great mother traditions of art) began toward the



Dead boat pond *by Harold Town*



Drawing *by Jacques de Tonnancour*



Sous le vent de l'île *by Paul-Emile Borduas*



Landscape near Lake Orford *by Goodridge Roberts*



Poppies and red lilies
by David Milne

end of the First World War with the work of seven artists who called themselves the Group of Seven. They brought to the Canadian landscape the buoiant post impressionism of Van Gogh and they painted Canada as nobody had ever thought of painting it before. The wild colours of a Canadian autumn with the very air stained scarlet by leaves flying in the gale; the solitary lakes of the northland; the monolithic islands of Lake Superior; the glacier tortured landscape of the Laurentian Shield; the grim exhaustion of a hillside emerging from four months of winter snow — this was Canada as it is, a land like none other, and Canadians abruptly recognized it as their own.

Now the techniques of the Group of Seven have been left far behind. In modern Canadian art you can find examples of nearly every kind of quest which artists follow all over the world. There must be thousands of people painting pictures in Canada today and more than a hundred who do so professionally. There are nine art schools in Canada and fourteen galleries and museums. Some of them, including the National Gallery in Ottawa, contain European masterpieces. The finest collection of Chinese art in North America is in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

Sculpture in Canada, like sculpture everywhere today, has fewer devotees than painting. But we must not forget one notable Canadian sculptor who is unique and an authentic primitive, and he is the native Eskimo. Delightful figures of Eskimo men, women and children in their native costume, of polar bears, seals and walrus, find their way down from the arctic wastes to the art stores of the southern cities.



Bird in grasses
by Bruno Bobak

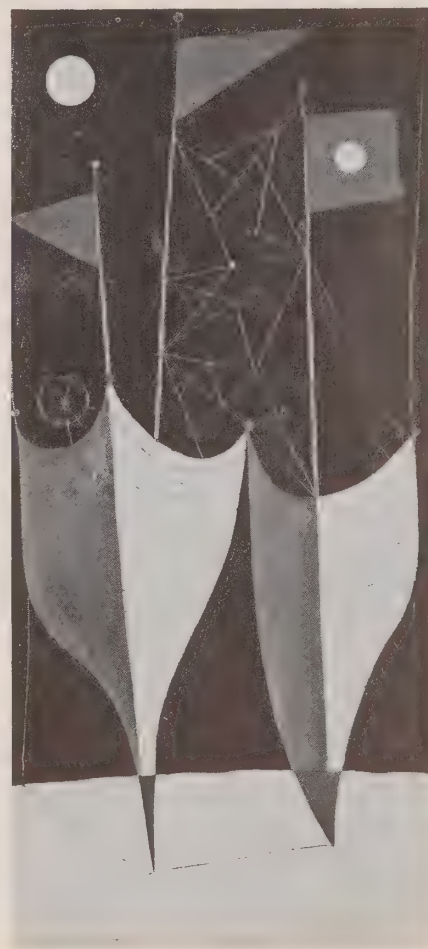
Bouches rieuses
by Alfred Pellán

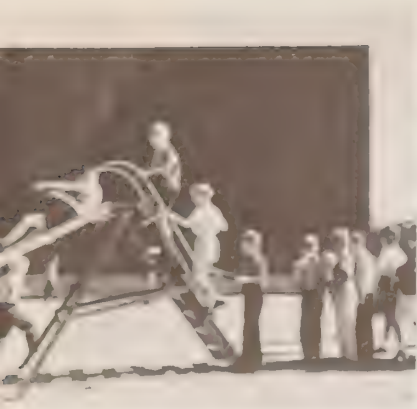


Composition No. 3188
by Jean-Paul Riopelle



Ghost ships
by B. C. Binning



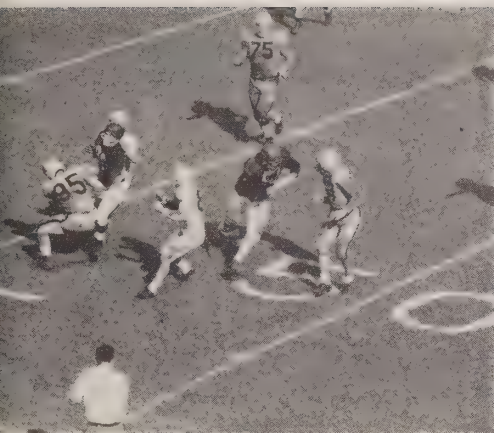


Canada has given two fine games to the world — lacrosse and ice hockey — and though lacrosse is little played in Canada these days, nearly all Canadian boys learn to skate and handle a hockey stick by the age of eight. Lately the quality of Canadian amateur hockey has declined, but only because the best players are now professionals.

Most Canadians regard sport more as a means of recreation than as an avenue to glory. Our summer is too short to make it possible for Canadians to compete successfully on an international level in games like tennis, golf and baseball. Yet all these games are immensely popular in Canada.



sports and recreation



In winter the Laurentian slopes north of Montreal are black with skiers, and thousands of prairie farms have their own family curling rinks.

The best Canadian sports are probably the unorganized ones. Canada contains more fresh water in the form of lakes and rivers than any other land on earth, and in summer we become an aquatic people. The old sports of hunting and fishing are still basic in Canada. The woods teem with game and the lakes and rivers with fish, and it is a simple matter for a Canadian to escape with a rod, a gun or a canoe into total solitude.



Je te salue

Peaux-rouges
Peuplades disparues
dans la conflagration de l'eau-de-feu et des tuberculoses
Traquées par la pâleur de la mort et des Visages-Pâles
Emportant vos rêtes de mânes et de manitou
Vos rêtes éclatés au feu des arquebuses
Vous nous avez légué vos espoirs totémiques
Et notre ciel a maintenant la couleur
des fumées de vos calumets de paix
Nous sommes sans limites
Et l'abondance est notre mère.
Pays ceinturé d'acier
Aux grands yeux de lacs
A la bruissante barbe résineuse
Je te salue et je salue ton rire de chutes.
Pays casqué de glaces polaires
Auréolé d'aurores boréales
Et tendant aux générations futures
l'étréscillante gerbe de tes feux d'uranium
Nous lançons contre ceux qui te pillent et t'épuisent
Contre ceux qui parasitent sur ton grand corps
d'humus et de neige
Les imprécations foudroyantes
Qui naissent aux gorges des orages.
J'entends déjà le chant de ceux qui chantent:
Je te salue la vie pleine de grâces
le semeur est avec toi
tu es bénie par toutes les femmes
et l'enfant fou de sa trouvaille
te tient dans sa main
comme le caillou multicolore de la réalité.
Belle vie, mère de nos yeux
rêvée de pluie et de beau temps
que ton règne arrive
sur les routes et sur les champs
Belle vie
Vivent l'amour et le printemps.

Gilles Hénault: Totem. Editions Erta, Montréal.

Field of Long Grass

When she walks in the field of long grass
The delicate little hands of the grass
Lean forward a little to touch her.
Light is like the waving of the long grass.
Light is the faint to and fro of her dress.
Light rests for a while in her bosom.
When it is all gone from her bosom's hollow
And out of the field of long grass,
She walks in the dark by the edge of the
fallow land.
Then she begins to walk in my heart.
Then she walks in me, swaying in my veins.
My wrists are a field of long grass
A little wind is kissing.

A. J. M. Smith, *A Sort of Ecstasy*,
The Ryerson Press, Toronto.

Maritime Faces

As the waters grey, grace meets you
but only in gulls that hook on the wind
are shaken easily loose
curve to the curving wave
Not these the mark of Canada
nor yet the sentry beat of bergs
between each fortress fog your ship salutes
but here where heads of Hebridean mould
toss in crusted dories, hard fingers
sift dour living from the amber firs
that fleck these longdrowned Banks
Smell now the sweet land smell, the spruce
in the wind
but note, remember, how boxer waves
bully our shores, battling and billowing
into the stone's weakness, bellowing
down the deepening caverns
smashing the slate with unappeasable fists.
See these crouched hills at bay with Boreas
the old laconic resourceful hills
Something of this in the Maritime faces.

Earle Birney, *Trial of a City*, The Ryerson Press, Toronto.

drawing by Louis Archambault



how Canadians work

In a time when the word “freedom” is abused by propagandists everywhere, one is almost ashamed to use it even in its rightful sense. Yet nobody can understand the nature of the North American economy unless he accepts the fact that it is not the direct product of a search for wealth, but a by-product of the efforts of millions of individuals who came to America in order to be free. Only a tiny proportion of the original settlers of Canada settled in this hard, northern land for the sake of material gain. The pioneers who endured hardship, danger, fear and loneliness had little hope of wealth.

It is said that the pioneering tradition still lives in Canada. So, in the Northland, it does. But the modern pioneer with his scientific equipment knows little of the loneliness of his ancestor who had nothing but his axe, his pick, his spade, his saw, his gun and his faith in God.

The pioneering ancestors of the Canadians are not remote in time; any Canadian over fifty can remember families who homesteaded on the prairies, or cut farms out of the bush. The most famous of Canadian novels is probably *Maria Chapdelaine*, and in describing the life of a French-Canadian family of fifty years ago it shows them “making land”, cutting a family farm out of the bush of the Quebec Forest. The Chapdelaines were poor people, and if material gain had been all they wanted, it would have been easy for them to give up the land and go to work in a city factory, as many of their descendants actually did. But in the forest they were together as a family, and they owned the land they worked.

It was with family farms like theirs that the Canadian economy began, and with family fisheries, workshops and businesses. Even the famous Cunard shipping line, now owned in the United Kingdom, began as a family business in Halifax, Nova Scotia. To earn a living on the farm, in the shop, in the forest or in the fishing boat meant freedom in Canada, and freedom came pretty close to meaning equality.

Today the nature of the Canadian economy has changed out of recognition. Farming, industry and business, supported by science and technology, have merged into such a colossal economic organism that Canada's living standard is virtually equal to that of the United States, and Canada has become the fourth trading nation of the

world. The nature of the challenge has changed. What threatens many Canadians today is not scarcity in a hard land, but how to use the abundance of a land fantastically rich; not so much the drudgery of old as the temptation for many to yield to the allurements of living soft. Yet this prosperity, so sudden and so great, has been paid for by centuries of the kind of hard, patient labour which is still needed if Canadians are to meet their new challenges and responsibilities.

The backbone of the Canadian economy is still the farm. Although only 4% of the Canadian land is under cultivation (you can't farm the Arctic, you can't plough the Rockies or the Laurentian Shield), the territory is so vast that Canada is self-sufficient in practically all farm products except the tropical and the sub-tropical.

Almost 15% of the Canadian labour force is engaged directly in agriculture. Directly or indirectly, from one-third to one-half of the population depends on the farms for a living. The surplus of farm products is so great that it accounts for 22.7% of the total value of the Canadian export.

Canadian farm lands are found in four major regions: the Atlantic Provinces, Central Canada (which means Quebec and Ontario), the Prairies and British Columbia. From all these regions comes an immense variety of products.

In the Maritimes, Central Canada and British Columbia the pattern of farming is mixed. Dairy products, meat animals, poultry, apples and potatoes are the main products of the Maritimes. In Central Canada and British Columbia the crops are even more varied because southern Ontario and British Columbia have mild climates. Grapes, tobacco, melons, peaches and soybeans are profitable crops in Ontario. The fruits of British Columbia are famous.

But the real bread basket of Canada is in the three prairie provinces, where 16% of the land is cultivated and wheat crops as large as 500 million bushels are not unusual.

Without mechanization such bumper harvests would be unattainable. Some 575,000 Canadian farms are worked with mechanical aids ranging from all-purpose electric motors to the huge combine reapers that move in battalions across the prairie in harvest time.

The oldest Canadian economic activity is fishing. John Cabot, returning from his discovery of Newfoundland in 1497, reported fish on the Grand Banks so dense they impeded the movement of his ships. There is still an abundance of fish on the Banks. There is an abundance along large stretches of Canada's sixty thousand mile coastline as well as in her inland fresh waters.

Some 90,000 Canadians depend for their livelihood on the fisheries, and the total value of the Canadian fishing industry runs to \$200 million a year, about two-thirds of the take being exported. Large canning industries have grown up for the salmon of British Columbia and the shellfish of the Maritimes. The development of quick-freezing techniques and refrigerated transportation now makes it possible for a Winnipegger to eat Atlantic fish that tastes almost as fresh as in St. John's, where it is eaten within a few hours after being taken from the sea.

Originally all of Canada except the prairies and the arctic tundra was a forest. Most of it still is.

Forests employ 15% of the Canadian labour force and provide raw materials for a vast network of wood-using industries. They are also renewable. Some 95% of the Canadian forest lands are publicly owned, and each province, as well as the federal government, maintains its own forestry service to protect them. Softwoods predominate with some twenty-four species of commercial value. But the huge stands of hardwoods, especially in the east, are glorious with colours in the fall and of these some thirty-two species have commercial uses.

The chief industries dependant on the Canadian forests are logging, saw-milling and the manufacture of pulp and paper and plywoods. Some 75% of Canadian pulp and paper is exported.

In the early days living conditions in the logging camps were primitive and the food monotonous. Today the men eat well and are housed decently. In some areas forest villages have grown up containing the amenities of towns in settled areas.

What the sea has been to Englishmen, the northland is to Canadians: a challenge and a source of wealth.

The first Europeans went to Canada's north in search of a northwest passage to Asia, and some stayed to trade in furs. These were followed by missionaries, by adventurers hungry for the gold of the Yukon, by the scarlet coats of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The natives of the Canadian North are Eskimos and Indians, some fifteen thousand all told, who live today much as they always did.

The wealth of the northland has barely been scratched: gold, silver, nickel, lead, copper, petroleum, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, columbium and uranium.

The problem of the north is not the cold climate but transportation. In recent years the use of aircraft and other technological equipment has increased the mineral yield of the north twenty-fold, its annual value verging on 39 million dollars. Two arctic towns, Whitehorse and Yellowknife, between them maintain a population of some 6,000 people.

Although there are important coal mines in Canada, especially in Nova Scotia and Alberta, when the word "mining" is used in Canada today most people think of metals.

The Laurentian Shield, once the nation's curse, has become her treasure house in a scientific age. Still another treasure house is the rugged Cordilleran area running from the Arctic Ocean south through the Yukon and British Columbia. In the Shield country, hundreds of thousands of small lakes provide landing strips for exploring aircraft. Human energy and a variety of technical skills have enabled Canadians at last to get the wealth out of one of the toughest terrains in the world.

Fifty-nine profitable minerals are found in Canada, which now has a per capita mineral production of \$128.60 as against \$108.28 in the United States. Canada leads the world in the production of nickel, the platinum group metals and asbestos; is second in zinc, aluminum and gypsum; third in silver, cadmium, cobalt and gold, fifth in copper and lead. Within the twenty years between 1936 and 1956 the value of mineral production rose from \$562 million to \$2.1 billion, and experts say that the future of the Canadian mining industry is almost unlimited.

Some 33% of the energy used in Canada comes from petroleum, 33% from coal, 22% from water power, wood and natural gas. In the near future uranium will become another energy source.

Petroleum provides the fuel for some 4½ million passenger cars and commercial vehicles, for half a million farm tractors, for 77% of the ships supplied in Canadian ports, for the Diesel locomotives that are replacing the steam engines on the railways. Petroleum heats 55% of Canada's 5.9 million dwelling units. Ten years ago Canada imported 90% of her petroleum, but since the development of the oil fields in Alberta, she now produces 75% of her crude oil requirements.

The annual coal consumption in Canada runs to about 8½ million tons and it is estimated that coal reserves are sufficient for another nine hundred years at the present rate of consumption.

The use of natural gas is new in Canada, but its development has been spectacular. By 1956, known reserves of natural gas had risen to 18.5 trillion cubic feet and at present a pipeline is being built to carry the natural gas of Alberta 2,200 miles across Canada to markets in Ontario, Quebec and the American mid-west.

In the use of hydro electric power Canada ranks second only to the United States, for she possesses 13% of the total world capacity of water plants. The great tributary rivers of Quebec, the mighty power of Niagara, have been harnessed for years. Their power, already augmented by the fabulous project at Kitimat in the

mountains of British Columbia, will soon be increased again by the completion of the St. Lawrence Power Development.

The key to Canada's growth has been the conquest of the transportation problem in a rough country 327 times the size of Belgium.

The country began its growth with the waterways, especially the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system which contains half the world's fresh water supply. Today this natural system is being enlarged into a North American Mediterranean Sea and when the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed in 1959, ocean-going vessels from any port in the world will be able to sail the 2,200 miles into the continent's heart. The Lakes and the St. Lawrence for years have been the chief avenue for the shipment of prairie wheat to the east.

Canada has some 520,000 miles of roads outside the cities, the Trans-Canada Highway, when completed, will have 4,580 miles of paved road between St. John's in Newfoundland and Victoria in British Columbia.

Canada has 31 railways including two major railway systems, the government-owned Canadian National, the privately-owned Canadian Pacific. Among them they operate 59,315 miles of track and employ 196,000 people. The CNR and CPR both extend from coast to coast (with many lateral branches) and also operate fleets of coastal and ocean-going steamers.

Essential to the development of modern Canada has been the use of the air. Not only have airmen prospected the northland; they have helped develop it. The Ungava Airlift, greatest of its kind in history, flew into the wilderness of Northern Quebec enough material to build a railway 350 miles long. Canada has a chain of modern airports from coast to coast and 63,753 miles of scheduled air routes and controls. She is the only country in the world which uses aircraft for all first-class mail. Her commercial airlines carry some 3.3 million passengers annually.

On a per capita basis, Canada's telegraph and cable system is one of the most extensive in the world. It is also long established. The first Trans-Atlantic cable was laid between Newfoundland and Ireland in 1886.

Canadians feel a special pride in their telephone system because it was in Canada that Alexander Graham Bell spent much of his life and conducted some of his most important experiments. There are over 4¼ million telephones in Canada today, practically all of them interconnected.

Radio is a basic means of communication in modern Canada; in the north it is often the sole means of communication. In all categories, there are some 27,959 radio communication stations in Canada today.

agriculture

*Canada, as an important agricultural nation,
has belonged to the Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations since the beginning and
FAO's first Conference was held in Quebec City in 1946.
There is a Department of Agriculture, with a
Minister at its head, not only in the Federal
Government but in every province except
Newfoundland where there is an agricultural
Division in the Department of Mines and Resources.*



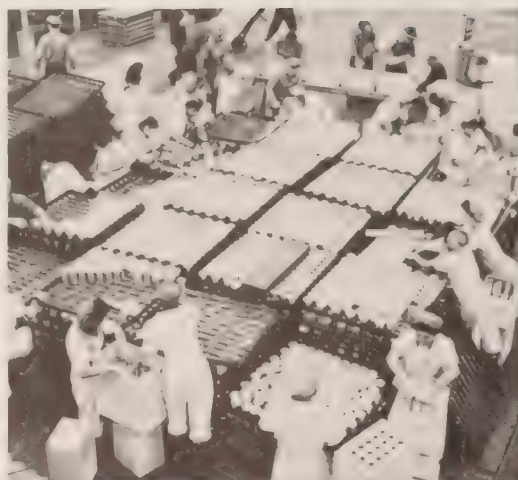


The average net annual income on Canada's 575,000 farms since the Second World War has been \$1,590,848,000, or \$2,766 a farm. Canadian farms are highly mechanized: 423,000 of them are powered by electricity and on them are

500,000 tractors, 352,000 automobiles, 277,000 motor trucks, 250,000 gasoline engines and 137,000 grain combines. Long-term capital investment in Canadian farms is valued at over the \$10,000,000,000 mark in lands and buildings, implements, machinery and livestock. The average Canadian farm covers an area of 280 acres.



Because Canada's coasts are washed by three oceans and 282,917 square miles of the inland area are lakes and rivers, commercial fishing is an important industry and angling is a favourite sport. Even in the western province of Alberta, which nowhere touches the sea, around 9,000,000 pounds of fish are landed every year and the take from all Canadian lakes and rivers was 120,000,000 pounds in 1956.



fisheries





But, of course, this is a small figure beside the immense harvest from Canada's maritime fisheries which, in that year, yielded 2,143,000,000 pounds of sea-foods. Total landed value, which is about half the market value after processing and distribution, was \$102,500,000. Of this \$13,900,000 went to Newfoundland, \$39,200,000 to the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, \$35,900,000 to the Pacific Coast and \$13,500,000 to the fresh-water fishermen.



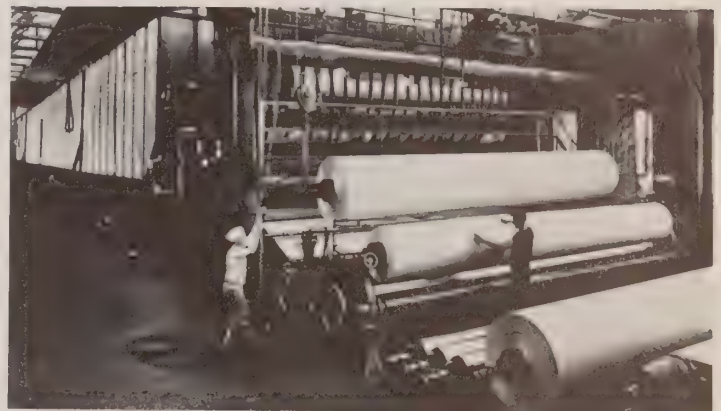
forestry

Canada's forests are more than just a source of raw materials for industry. They shield agricultural lands against drought and erosion. They protect great water-catchment areas and help to maintain water supplies in lakes, rivers and reservoirs. They furnish vast stretches of cover for game and fur-bearing animals. And their unspoiled reaches call thousands of Canadians and visiting tourists to the quiet rest and adventurous recreation which only the great woods can provide.





Except in the rolling wheat-lands of some prairie provinces, practically every Canadian farm has its own woodlot. These small, wooded tracts range in size from three or four acres to 200 or more, and they are

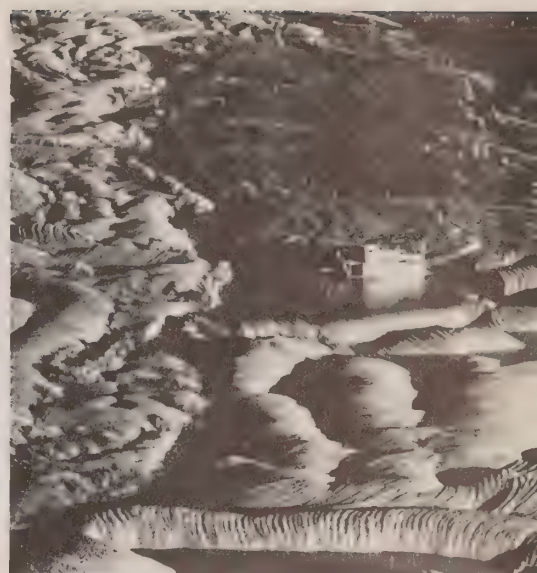


among Canada's most accessible forests. Almost 23,000,000 acres of these farm woodlots exist from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and some are very productive and profitable.



northland

About 40 per cent of Canada's area, lying to the north, has not yet been organized into provinces. These immense tracts of land and water, covering more than 1,500,000 square miles, are often known as the Canadian Northland. For administrative purposes they are divided into Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. Except for the islands in Hudson Bay and James Bay, all these lands lie north of the 60th parallel of latitude and they include the Arctic Archipelago. Canada's highest peak, Mount Logan in the St. Elias Chain, with an elevation of 19,850 feet, lies in Yukon Territory. Her longest river,



the Mackenzie, runs for 2,635 miles into the Arctic through the Northwest Territories. The biggest island, Baffin Land, with an area of 178,000 square miles, and the highest big lake, Kusawa, lying 2,565 feet above sea level, are also in the Northwest Territories. This great Canadian Northland is almost 130 times the size of Belgium.

mining and metals



Almost everywhere in Canada mineral production is an important industry. In every province (except Prince Edward Island, which is mainly agricultural) and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, mines are pouring their output into the flood of Canadian wealth. In 1956 the three giant producers were Ontario, Quebec and Alberta, with yields of \$641,000,000, \$427,000,000 and \$409,000,000 respectively. British





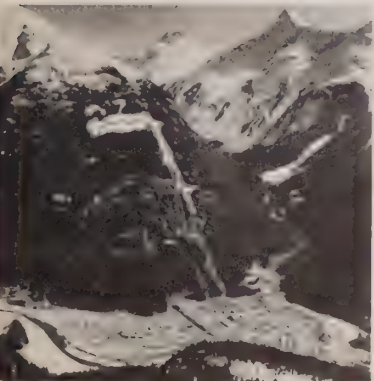
Columbia contributed \$199,000,000 to the nation's mineral output, Newfoundland \$88,000,000 and Manitoba \$66,711,747, with Nova Scotia less than \$100,000 behind (\$66,625,229). The Northwest Territories, where mining is still in its infancy, produced \$23,000,000, New Brunswick \$18,000,000, and Yukon, another area of vast potentialities, accounted for \$16,000,000. A Federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys was created in 1949 for the purposes of providing technological assistance in the development of Canada's mineral resources through investigations, studies and research in the fields of geology, mineral dressing and metallurgy as well as geodetic, topographic and other surveys.



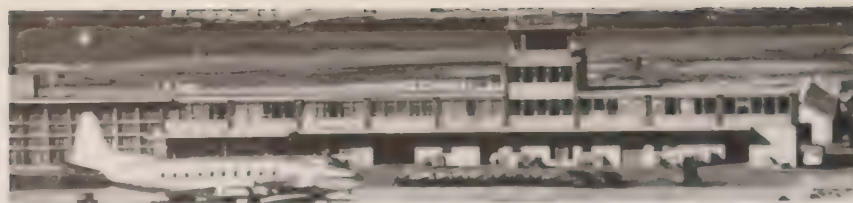
energy

Canada could not have become the important industrial nation of today without the great deal of power to feed the needs and communities of a modern civilization. In volume, the power produced in Canada today is impressive. Much of it has already been discovered and measured, but even so, the lack of power cannot act as a brake on development for centuries. Coal reserves known so far amount to 100 billion tons. Water power potentials, explored and recorded, are sufficient to yield 66,000,000 horse power. Recoverable reserves of petroleum (and more are being located every year) passed the 1,000 million barrel mark two years ago, while natural gas pools which have





*already been identified contain
22,500,000,000 cubic feet. For
the nuclear age, also, Canada
is very richly endowed, having
uranium ore reserves estimated
at the end of 1956 to total
225,000,000 tons. These ores
have a uranium content of 237,000 tons.*

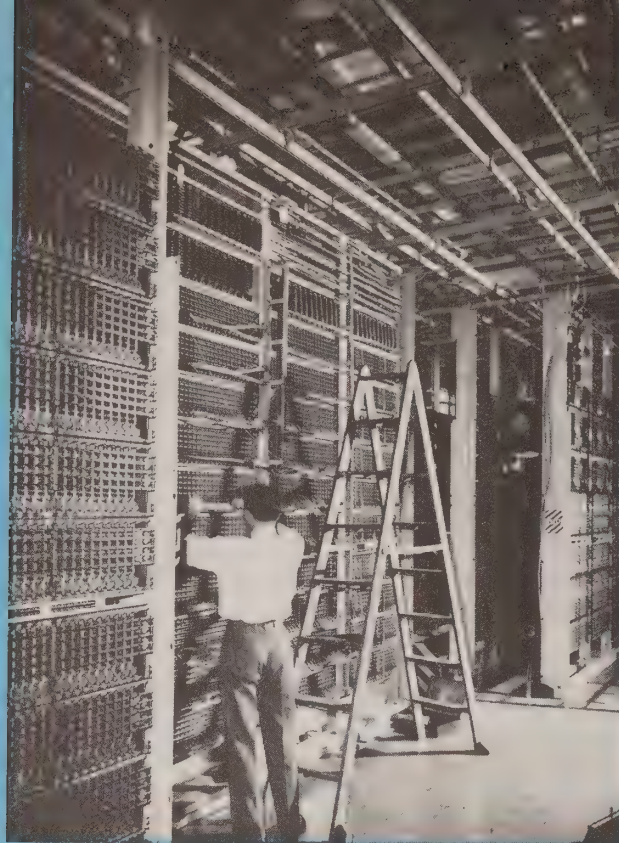


transportation

From 1497, when John Cabot discovered the east coast of North America, until 1836, when Canada's first railway was built near Montreal, waterways were the only routes into the heart of the continent for exploration, trade, defence and settlement. It was their control of the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the intricate network of lakes and rivers which cross the face of North America, that allowed the men of New France to dominate what is now Canada from Cape Breton to the Rocky Mountains and the central United States from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico. Railways made possible the expansion of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific,



communications

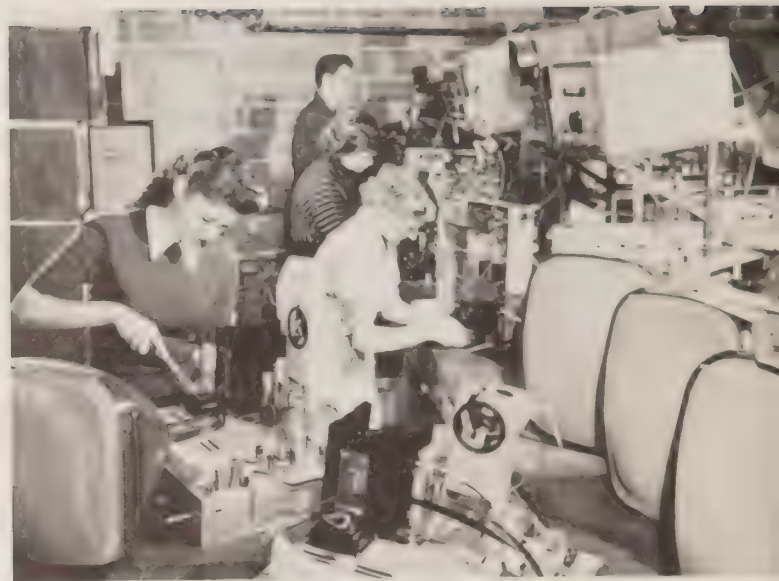


when British Columbia joined Confederation in 1871 on the understanding that the Canadian Pacific Railway would be built and telegraph lines would follow steel. The telephone, invented by a Canadian, and the first transatlantic wireless signal, received by Marconi in Newfoundland in 1901, were milestones in the development of communications systems which now reach the uttermost parts of Canada. The first recorded passenger flight in Canada in a heavier-than-air machine, in 1907, laid the foundation for a vast network of airlines making Canada's Northland a vital factor in the life of the nation.



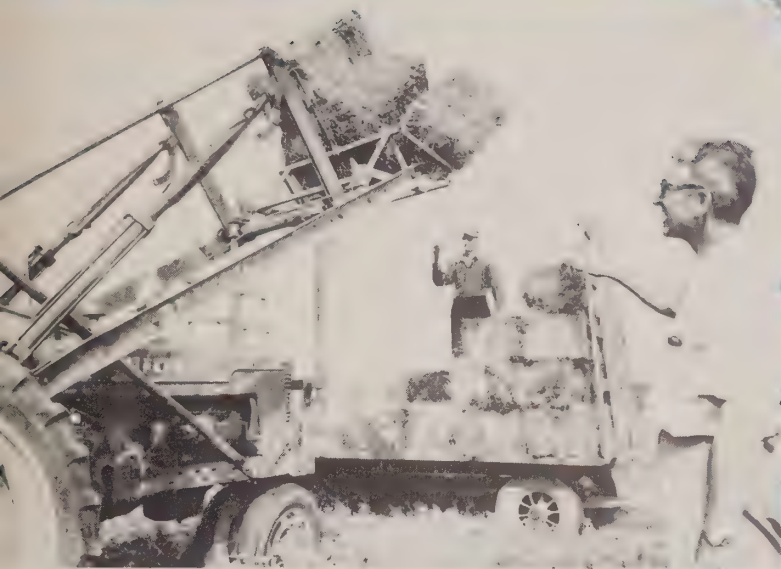


manufacturing



The rate of industrial expansion in Canada in the last two decades has been such that one can fairly call it explosive. Twenty years ago the Canadian economy was mainly agricultural. Now it is predominantly industrial. Manufacturing gives employment to 1,500,000 Canadians and has made Canada one of the world's chief industrial nations.

For this phenomenon there were three main causes. The first was the need to produce equipment for the war effort between 1939 and 1945. The second was the necessity to create home industries, and to create them in a hurry, when Canada after the war found herself faced with a shortage of American dollars and a diminished overseas market for agricultural goods. The third was the discovery of the massive reserves of oil and iron which guarantee the future of an industrial economy. This industrial expansion, though encouraged by the federal and provincial governments, has come about almost entirely through private enterprise. The miseries of the depression are almost forgotten in Canada today. Wages are high, and as the population rises, the domestic market increases with it.



marketing and merchandizing

In the marketing and merchandizing of products, Canadians since the war have followed American methods. The packaging of goods has become important as it never was before, and the system of distribution covers the whole country. A housewife shopping in the average Canadian small town has almost as large a range of choice as in a metropolis. Supermarkets for groceries, self-service stores of all kinds flourish. Many businesses encourage the purchase of goods on credit, so



that a family may use them while still paying for them. Whether this latter development is good or bad for the character of the people, only time will tell. But it has been a mighty stimulus to the present industrial progress.





world trade

In the early days, Canada's trade with the rest of the world was specialized — fish from the Atlantic coast, furs from the interior, then forest products and grains. Today the picture is more diversified. Canada, with a population of only sixteen million, has become the world's fourth trading nation. Raw materials still dominate the export market, but some of these — notably newsprint, pulp and non-ferrous metals — are shipped from Canada in an early stage of fabrication. On a volume basis, Canada's exports to the world have doubled since 1939, and to the United States have tripled. About 80% of this increase is accounted for by forest products, metals and grains. The income resulting from this rise in the export market has caused a corresponding increase in the volume of imports. Some products like coffee, tea, sugar, cotton and citrus fruits — in fact, all tropical or sub-tropical products — Canada has always imported. But at the present time manufactured articles account for the largest value-percentage of goods imported. Canada, in short, has become one of the world's best markets for manufactured articles. Canadians take it for granted that their trade with the rest of the world will continue to increase. Even if Canada became entirely self-sufficient — and no nation really can do that — most Canadians believe that such a development would be undesirable. The more people exchange goods and the more they exchange ideas, the more they are likely to live at peace with one another.

financing Canadian development

For the last ten years Canada has been putting an unusually large share of its economic effort into new productive facilities.

More than one fifth of each year's production has been used, ever since 1948, to build new power stations, roads, canals, railways; to open new mines, dig oil wells and instal new machinery and equipment; to build factories, houses, shops and offices. This new capital investment is now using nearly 27% of the country's gross national product. It has averaged 24% over the five-year period 1952-56.

This means that in only five years Canada has had to find more than \$33,000 millions for investment. The population has grown from 14 millions in 1951 to 16 millions in 1956, but there aren't enough Canadians to raise all that capital from their personal savings. Every man, woman and child would have had to save \$410 a year out of personal income of \$1,200 a year, an average income of \$6,000 for a family of five.

The annual rate of personal saving has been nearly \$100 a year out of that \$1,200 or about 9% of the average personal income left after taxes. Taxes took 27% of Canadians' personal incomes in these last five years; 85% was spent, and 8% of total income saved.

The biggest use for personal savings in Canada is new housing. Two-thirds of Canadians live in their own home, and most people want the satisfaction of owning it — even if they have to get a mortgage. After allowing for mortgage debt, 50% of personal savings has been going into buying or building houses.

The next biggest use of savings is for pensions and annuities for old age. These take just over one-fifth. Another fifth goes into buying bonds and stocks. In the years 1951-55 individual Canadians got back nearly \$1,000 millions that they had lent to the Government during the war. But they put more than \$1,300 millions

Canada's new capital investment

1952-56

This is how more than \$33,000 m. was invested.

By companies:	\$16,200
<i>For construction, machinery and equipment:</i>	\$14,900
<i>For inventories:</i>	1,300
By farmers and private businesses (i.e. unincorporated)	5,500
<i>For construction, machinery and equipment:</i>	4,700
<i>For inventories:</i>	800
By individuals and businesses <i>for housing:</i>	5,950
By federal, provincial and municipal governments:	5,350
(<i>for new building, machinery and equipment</i>)	
TOTAL	33,000
<i>New construction (ex. housing)</i>	14,000
<i>New machinery and equipments:</i>	10,800
<i>New housing (incl. govt.)</i>	6,100
<i>Additions to inventory</i>	2,100

And these are some of the sources of the new capital.

Company's own savings:	\$12,300
<i>Retained profits:</i>	\$4,000
<i>Depreciations:</i>	8,300
New corporate financing:	4,100
<i>Bonds, debentures:</i>	2,300
<i>Equity stocks:</i>	1,800
Personal Savings: (includes individuals and unincorporated businesses)	8,000
Government Financing: new bonds issues by	2,900
<i>Canada:</i>	100
<i>Provinces:</i>	1,600
<i>Municipalities:</i>	1,200
Foreign investment:	3,100
<i>Direct investment in foreign-owned cos.:</i>	1,700
<i>Purchase of Canadian securities:</i>	1,200
<i>Other:</i>	200

(Of course these items overlap:— e.g. some personal savings goes into new bond issues, so does some foreign capital. On the other hand, governments finance some capital projects out of current revenues.)

into the Canada Savings Bonds which the Government sells each year; and another \$1,300 millions was invested in non-government bonds and in stocks of Canadian companies.

As the table shows, more than five sixths of the capital investment of the last five years has been undertaken by businesses and individuals. (This includes some publicly-owned businesses, like the Canadian National Railways, Trans-Canada Airlines, Ontario's Hydro-Electric system.) Canadian companies have needed \$16,200 millions of new capital since 1952, or \$3,240 millions per year.

Where did they raise this money?

Three-quarters of it came out of the companies' own savings. Year by year they set aside generous sums to cover depreciation, and the tax laws encourage this. They also habitually save more than half their profits: shareholders rarely get as much as half the profits in the form of dividends.

Most of the remaining new capital came from new issues of stocks and bonds, which amounted to \$4,100 millions; but all this was not an addition to the total supply of corporate capital because companies would buy a good deal of other companies' issues.

Canada has also been consistently attracting the savings of people in other countries: mainly from the United States, but increasingly also from Europe and the United Kingdom. New capital from abroad totalled more than \$3,000 millions, or an average of \$600 millions a year. It included \$1,700 millions of new money going into Canadian enterprises owned abroad; and foreigners bought nearly \$1,000 millions of the new Canadian issues of stocks and bonds. This large inflow of development capital was an important help in getting so much expansion accomplished so quickly; without it the pace could not have been so rapid.

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Canada's participation in the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition, 1958, is the combined effort of 30 committees composed of 103 public-spirited private citizens in addition to 102 members of the Dominion and Provincial public services.

It is regretted that space will not allow the detailed recording of their valuable contributions or the names of the organizations, associations or individuals who made these exhibits possible.

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- | | | | |
|----------|---|----|---|
| Cover | Malak, Ottawa | 18 | Karsh, Ottawa |
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| 3 | Cecil Beaton, London, England | 25 | Malak, Ottawa |
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- 34 NFB
- 35 NFB; National Research Council; Malak, Ottawa
- 36 NFB
- 38 NFB; Arnott and Rogers, Montreal; NFB
- 39 Henri Paul, Montreal; NFB; Roy Purkis, Kitchener; NFB (4, 5)
- 40 NFB
- 41 NFB (1, 2); Government of Ontario; NFB (4, 5, 6)
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- 43 NFB (1, 2, 3); Newton, Ottawa; NFB
- 44 Government of Manitoba; NFB; McKague, Toronto; NFB (4, 5)
- 45 Henri Paul, Montreal (1, 2); NFB; Henri Paul
- 46 Ken Bell, Toronto (1, 2); NFB
- 47 National Museum of Canada; Eskimos Sculptures: Bert Beaver, Montreal
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- 49 National Gallery of Canada; NFB (2, 3); Malak, Ottawa
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- 62 George Hunter, Toronto
- 63 NFB (1, 2); Malak, Ottawa; Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal; Malak, Ottawa (5, 6); Photographic Survey Corporation, Toronto
- 64 Government of Canada; NFB (2, 3, 4); Rosemary Gilliat, Ottawa
- 65 Government of Quebec; NFB
- 66 NFB; Photographic Survey Corporation, Toronto; NFB
- 67 Malak, Ottawa; Government of Canada; NFB
- 68 Miller Services, Toronto
- 69 Rosemary Gilliat, Ottawa (1, 2); George Hunter, Toronto; Richard Harrington, Toronto (4, 5); George Hunter, Toronto; NFB
- 70 George Hunter, Toronto; Val Hennell, Vancouver; George Hunter, Toronto
- 71 George Hunter, Toronto; NFB; George Hunter, Toronto; Photographic Survey Corporation, Toronto; George Hunter, Toronto; Photographic Survey Corporation, Toronto
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- 74 Canadian Pacific Railways; George Hunter, Toronto (2, 3); Spartan Air Services, Ottawa; Photographic Survey Corporation, Toronto
- 75 Max Sauer, Montreal; Canada Wide, Montreal; Ontario Hydroelectric Commission; NFB
- 76 Ken Bell, Toronto; NFB; Government of Manitoba
- 77 Newton, Ottawa; Malak, Ottawa; NFB; DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Toronto
- 78 NFB; Simpson-Sears, Toronto
- 79 NFB; Miller Services, Toronto; Dominion Wide, Ottawa; Novelli, Milan, Italy; Simpson-Sears, Toronto
- 80 Government of Manitoba; NFB (2, 3)
- 81 NFB

some books relating to Canada

the land, the people, the government

Putnam, Donald Fulton, ed.

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London, Dent, 1952. 601p. \$9.

Zimmer, Norbert.

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Hannover, Verlag Norbert Zimmer, "Der Weg ins Ausland", 1951. 100p. \$1.25.

*Bruchési, Jean.

Canada.

Toronto, Ryerson Press; Paris, Nathan, 1956.

189p. (131 photographs) \$5.95.

Chapin, Miriam.

Atlantic Canada.

Toronto, Ryerson Press, 1956. 179p. \$3.50.

Study of Canada's four Atlantic provinces and their people.

Wilson, Clifford P., ed.

North of 55°; Canada from the 55th parallel to the Pole.

Toronto, Ryerson Press, 1954. 190p. \$5.

Harrington, Clifford P. and Wilson, R. W.

Northern exposures, Canada's backwoods and barrens pictured in monochrome and color.

Toronto, Nelson, 1953. 119p. \$5.

*Native trees of Canada.

5th ed. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1956. 293p. \$1.50.

Taterner, Percy A.

Birds of Canada.

Ottawa, Queen's Printer. New ed. in preparation.

*The Canadian scene.

Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1955. 96p. 25¢

An introduction to Canadian life, written in simple English for the use of new Canadians.

Wade, Mason.

The French Canadians, 1760-1945.

Toronto, Macmillan, 1955. 1136p. \$6.

*Also available in French.

Jenness, Diamond.

Indians of Canada.

3d ed. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1955. 452p. \$6.

Leechman, John Douglas.

Native tribes of Canada.

Toronto, Gage, 1956. 357p. \$4.

Dawson, Robert MacGregor.

The Government of Canada.

2d ed. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1954.

667p. \$7.25.

Lamontagne, Maurice A.

Le fédéralisme canadien; évolution et problèmes.

Québec, Presses universitaires Laval, 1954. 298p. \$2.50.

Crawford, Kenneth Grant.

Canadian municipal government.

Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1954. 407p. \$7.50.

Martin, Chester B.

Foundations of Canadian nationhood.

Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1955. 554p. \$7.50.

Winkler, Ernst, and Bernhard, Hans.

A mari usque ad mare; Kanada zwischen gestern und morgen.

Bern, Kümmerly & Frey, 1953. 268p. \$6.90.

Brown, George W., ed.

Canada.

Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1950. 621p. (United Nations series)

Bruchési, Jean.

Canada, réalités d'hier et d'aujourd'hui.

2d ed. Montréal, Editions Beauchemin, 1954. 364p. \$3.

Pearson, Lester B., and others.

Canada: nation on the march.

Toronto, Clarke, Irwin, 1953. 212p. \$3.50.

Gilmour, G. P., ed.

Canada's tomorrow; papers and discussion.

Toronto, Dent., 1952. 324p. \$3.50.

Brown, George W.

Canadian democracy in action.
Toronto, Dent., 1952. 136p. \$1.25.

Corry, James Alexander.

Democratic government and politics.
2d ed. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1951.
691p. \$6.

Lower, Arthur R. M.

This most famous stream; the liberal democratic way of life.
Toronto, Ryerson Press, 1954. 193p. \$3.50.

Sandwell, Bernard K.

La nation canadienne.
Monaco, Editions du Rocher, 1954. 164p. (Profil des nations) \$2.

Angus, Henry Forbes.

Canada and the Far East, 1940-1953.
Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1953. 129p. \$3.

Siegfried, André.

Le Canada, puissance internationale.
New ed. Paris, Colin, 272p.

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Frégault, Guy.

La Guerre de la Conquête.
Montréal, Fides, 1955. 514p. \$5.
The fight for Canada ending with the capture of Montreal,
1760.

Creighton, Donald Grant.

The empire of the St. Lawrence, 1760-1850.
Toronto, Macmillan, 1956. 441p. \$7.50.

Collard, Edgar Andrew.

Canadian yesterdays.
Toronto, Longmans, Green, 1955. 327p. \$4.50.
Stories from Canadian history.

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Colony to nation; a history of Canada.
Toronto, Longmans, Green, 1946. 600p. \$5.

Careless, J. M. S.

Canada, story of challenge.
Cambridge, University Press 1953. 417p. \$3.50.

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Dominion of the North.
Toronto, Allen, 1946. 535p. \$3.50.
A new edition will appear shortly.

LeBourdais, Donat Marc.

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